# REPORT

ON THE

# ADMINISTRATION

OF

# MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

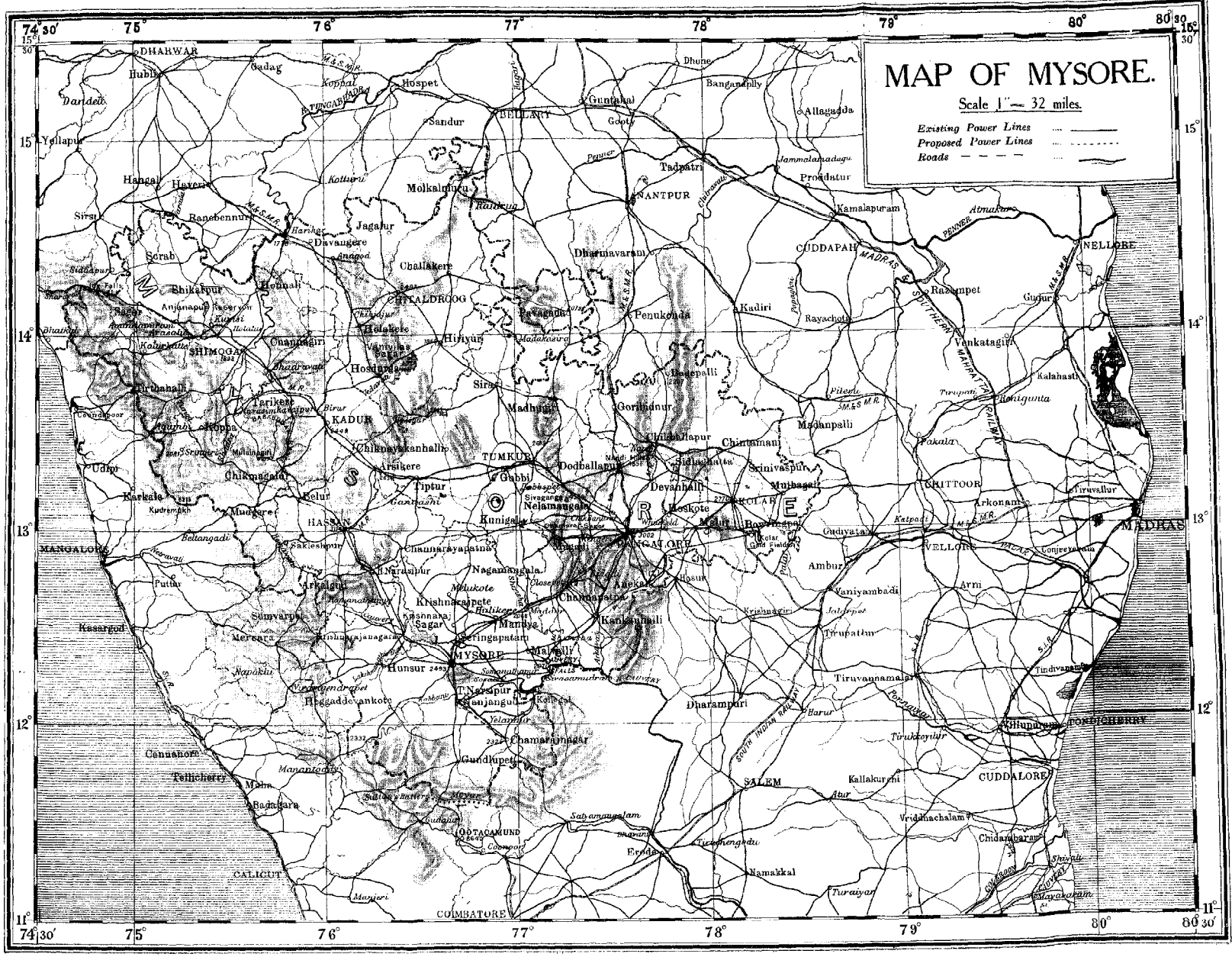
## 1937-1938

*(Ending 30th June 1938)*

BANGALORE:

PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT AT THE GOVT. PRESS

1939


MAP OF MYSORE.
Scale 1" — 32 miles.
Existing Power Lines
Proposed Power Lines
Roads
74° 30'
75°
76°
77°
78°
79°
80°
80° 30'
15° 30'
15°
14°
13°
12°
11°
DHARWAR
Hubli
Gadag
Dandeli
Yellapur
Hangal
Haveri
Sirsi
Ranebennur
Scrab
Shikarpur
Honnali
Sagar
Chanagiri
SHIMOGA
Tirthahalli
Udipi
Karkala
Mudgere
Chikmagalur
Tarikere
KADUR
Chikmagalur
Arsikere
Tiptur
Belur
HASSAN
Kunigal
Nelamangala
TUMKUR
Gubbi
Sira
Madhugiri
Hosdurga
Hiriyur
Challakere
CHALDROOG
Davangere
Jagalur
Molkalmuru
Sandur
BELLARY
Hospet
Kampli
Kottur
Harihar
Bhadravati
Kudremukh
Beltangadi
Sakleshpur
Channarayapatna
Narasipur
Nagamangala
Arkalgud
Krishnarajpete
Sumarpet
Krishnarajanagara
Mercara
Kasargod
Puttur
MANGALORE
Cannanore
Tellicherry
Mahe
Badagara
CALICUT
Manantoddy
Heggaddevankote
Hunsur
MYSORE
Seringapatam
Mandya
T. Narsipur
Kollegal
Chamarajnagar
Gundlupet
OOTACAMUND
Coonoor
Sultan's Battery
Manjeri
COIMBATORE
Erode
Satyamangalam
Sivasamudram
Shimsha
Kankanhalli
Malavalli
Maddur
Closepet
Ramnagram
Magadi
Dodballapur
Devanhalli
Goribidnur
Penukonda
Dharmavaram
Tadpatri
GANTPUR
Guntakal
Gooty
Dhone
Banganapilly
Allagadda
Jammalamadugu
Proddatur
Kamalapuram
CUDDAPAH
Kadiri
Penner
Pennar
Pinakini
Chitravati
Kotturu
Jayamangali
Ratnagiri
Pavagada
Madakasira
Hindupur
Chikballapur
Chintamani
Srinivaspur
Mulbagal
KOLAR
Bowringpet
Oscote
Malur
Sidlaghatta
Gauribidnur
Madanpalli
Pakala
Razampet
Rayachoty
Venkatagiri
Gudur
NELLORE
Kalahasti
Renigunta
Tirupati
Tiruvallur
Arkonam
MADRAS
CHITTOOR
Gudiyatam
Katpadi
VELLORE
Ambur
Vaniyambadi
Arni
Jolarpet
Krishnagiri
Tirupattur
Tiruvannamalai
Dharampuri
Harur
Tirukoyilur
Villupuram
PONDICHERRY
Tindivanam
SALEM
Kallakurchi
Attur
Vriddhachalam
CUDDALORE
Chidambaram
Shiyali
Kumbakonam
Nannilam
Mayavaram
Tiruvengadu
Namakkal
Turaiyur
Pollachi
Palghat
Coimbatore
Nilgiri Hills
Bababudan Hills
Shevaroy Hills
Javadi Hills
Kaveri
Cauvery
Hemavati
Lakshmantirtha
Kabbani
Suvarnavati
Shimsha
Arkavati
Pennar
Ponnaiyar
Vellar
Coleroon
Palar
Paniar
Gundar
Manimuktha
Chitravati
Papagni
Pilleru
Swarnamukhi
Kushavati
Varahanadi
Tungabhadra
Bhadra
Kumadvati
Varada
Dharma
Kumudvati
Anjanapur Reservoir
Kurgalli
Hattalli
Bhatkal
Honnavar
Kollur
Kalasa
Kudremukh
Nellikatta
Siddapur
Sirsi
Falls
Shimoga
Bhadravati
Birur
Tarikere
Kadur
Chikmagalur
Udipi
Karkala
Mudgere
Belur
Tiptur
Arsikere
Chikkanayakanhalli
Gubbi
Tumkur
Nelamangala
Kunigal
Hassan
Sakleshpur
Channarayapatna
Narasipur
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Cannanore
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Mandya
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Kolar
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Malur
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Gauribidnur
Madanpalli
Pakala
Razampet
Rayachoty
Venkatagiri
Gudur
Nellore
Kalahasti
Renigunta
Tirupati
Tiruvallur
Arkonam
Madras
Chittoor
Gudiyatam
Katpadi
Vellore
Ambur
Vaniyambadi
Arni
Jolarpet
Krishnagiri
Tirupattur
Tiruvannamalai
Dharampuri
Harur
Tirukoyilur
Villupuram
Pondicherry
Tindivanam
Salem
Kallakurchi
Attur
Vriddhachalam
Cuddalore

# PREFATORY NOTE

THE Report is divided into two parts. Part I "The General Summary" describes, in a narrative form, the events of the year. In Part II, a detailed account is given of the various branches of the Administration.

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# REPORT

ON THE

# ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE

# (1937-38)

## PART I

### GENERAL SUMMARY.

**1.** The outstanding event of the year was the marriage of Prince Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar Bahadur. There was great rejoicing throughout the State, and special services were held and prayers offered in all the important religious institutions in the State and at Tirupathi.

His Highness the Maharaja's movements.

**2.** His Highness the Maharaja spent about eight months in the capital, three months in Bangalore and about three weeks at Ootacamund. His Highness undertook eight minor tours in the State to inaugurate and encourage, by his gracious presence, industrial, agricultural and humanitarian schemes, such as opening a bridge at Donehalli, and a hospital at Kolar and laying the foundation stone of an irrigation reservoir at Marconahalli.

His Highness the Yuvaraja's movements.

**3.** His Highness the Yuvaraja visited Europe, Bombay, Calcutta and Ootacamund. In Mysore City, His Highness opened the model houses for the poor.

The Dewan's movements.

**4.** Besides one month spent in Mysore in connection with the Representative Assembly, the Dewan visited Java to represent India at the League of Nations Conference. He toured in the State for over two months. He also visited Jodhpur, Bikaner and Delhi for a fortnight.

**5.** The First Member of Council was on tour for nearly two months within the State ; the Second Member of Council visited Delhi to attend the meeting of the Governing

Body of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and also inspected the "Mysore Government Industries" in Bombay. Within the State, he toured for over two months.

**6.** Government in their order dated 1st April 1938, appointed a special committee for the purpose of examining, in relation both to the administration and to the public of the State, the development and working of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council. The Committee was instructed to formulate, having due regard to the present state of education and public spirit, the growing political consciousness of the people and other relevant factors, comprehensive proposals as to further changes that may be desirable, to secure the steady and harmonious constitutional progress of the State.

Political agitation.

**7.** There was a considerable amount of agitation in the State, organised by a section of the public. It was accompanied in some cases by defiance to constituted authority and Government were obliged to take action against some persons, whose speeches were seditious. The October Session of the Representative Assembly witnessed a walk out on the part of the members belonging to the State Congress, as a protest against the action taken by Government, but it ended happily when the Dewan made the following special appeal.

"Let me invite all who have chosen to adopt a different course to join hands with the Government and work for the common good, and not to thwart their efforts—which, happily for the State, have been so largely successful, as any impartial observer would testify—to improve the economic condition of the people and to brighten their lives in all possible ways. If the all-round progress of the State, which I am anxious should be even more rapid in the immediate future than it has been in the recent past, if that progress is retarded by the activities of the section of our people to whom I am making a special appeal to-day, the responsibility will be theirs, and theirs alone, not that of the Government."

**8.** But events again took a different turn in the last week of October 1937, when there was a breach of the peace in the City of Bangalore in connection with Mr. Nariman's visit and the Police had to open fire in self-defence. In

some other parts of the State, the District and Taluk Magistrates had to issue prohibitory orders on occasions they had reason to apprehend that there would be a breach of the peace. The position continued to cause anxiety and at the Sivapura Congress in April 1938, the agitation took the form of flag *satyagraha*. The agitation culminated in the disturbance at Viduraswatha, where again the Police had to open fire in self-defence, resulting in the regrettable loss of ten lives. A Committee was appointed to enquire into the circumstances relating to the disturbance, and the justification for the firing and to suggest remedies against a repetition of such unhappy occurrences. The Committee has since submitted its report.

**9.** Government issued a special order on the 5th May 1938 to remove misconceptions in regard to the use of the congress flag, reiterating that the authorities would not interfere with the display of any colours, flag or other emblem used to indicate, in a peaceful and unprovocative manner, political opinion or proposals for the good of the State subjects or adherence to any party, provided there was nothing incompatible in such action with loyalty to the Ruler of the State.

**10.** In May, the situation improved and the Mysore State Congress offered to carry on their work in a peaceful and constitutional manner. Government recognised the new Mysore State Congress as a political organisation, and appointed three members from the Mysore State Congress to the Constitutional Reforms Committee. The Government released all political prisoners and all prohibitory orders were withdrawn.

Legislative Bodies.

**11.** There were two sessions of the Representative Assembly, each lasting for seven days. The statements of general principles of ten Bills were approved. The Mysore Newspapers Bill was not agreed to by the Assembly. The Government withdrew the Mysore Public Parks Bill. An adjournment motion relating to Magisterial orders prohibiting public meetings was passed, while another adjournment motion on the alleged high-handedness of the police in putting down Congress activities was withdrawn.

**12.** The Legislative Council held two sessions, lasting for twelve days. There were twenty-three Government bills and one private bill, of which 18 were passed; the bill

to remove legal obstacles to the remarriage of Hindu widows, was placed on the statute book. An adjournment motion to discuss the Channapatna communal disturbance was withdrawn on the Government's assurance that the local authorities had the situation well in hand. Among the resolutions discussed was one demanding grant of constitutional reforms at an early date; this was withdrawn after discussion. The Government expressed sympathy with a resolution regarding the question of Federation and have since appointed a Committee for examining matters pertaining to the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935, and Federation and questions incidental or auxiliary to it and making recommendations regarding them. The resolution for the abolition of the Central Recruitment Board and the existing system of recruitment to the services on communal grounds and the creation of a Public Service Commission was pressed to a division and lost.

Seasonal Conditions.

**13.** Rainfall was inadequate and ill-distributed. Agricultural operations were hampered and in some parts they were at a standstill. A good number of tanks did not receive adequate supply of water. There was no distress in the strict sense, but relief measures had to be undertaken in some taluks, where agricultural operations were unsuccessful for lack of water and scarcity of drinking water and fodder was felt. State Forests in such areas were thrown open for grazing, free removal of date leaves was permitted and fodder and takavi loans on a large scale were granted. Relief works took the form of constructing Village Panchayat roads and sinking drinking water wells. The rule requiring loss of crops in two previous years to be proved before remission could be granted was relaxed and a sum of Rs. 2,30,159 was remitted during 1937-38. There was an adequate supply of food grains in the State. To help the planters to face the continued slump in the coffee and cardamom market, a sum of Rs. 73,660 was sanctioned as takavi loans. There was no unusual movement of people from or to the State in search of food or employment. The rate of daily wages remained the same as during last year.

Remission granted.

Land Revenue.

**14.** Debt Conciliation Boards with the revenue sub-divisional officers of the respective places as chairmen were set up in six taluks for two years in the first instance.

**15.** The scheme of holding District and Taluk Conferences, which had been temporarily suspended owing to agricultural depression was revived. Eight such conferences were held, presided over by the First Member of Council in three cases, by the Second Member of Council in three cases, and the Revenue Commissioner in two, and matters pertaining to irrigation, village roads, school and medical aid were discussed at these conferences. In five places there were agricultural and health exhibitions as adjuncts to these conferences.

**16.** The seasonal conditions were unsatisfactory. The area under occupation decreased by 99,751 acres. The percentage of collections fell from 88·2 to 84·6. Continued fall in the price of agricultural produce necessitated the grant of tangible relief and the maximum dry rate of assessment in villages in which it was in excess of Rs. 2-12-0 was brought to the Rs. 2-12-0 level. The assessment on garden lands in the Malnad was also reduced by 12½ per cent as a temporary measure. The consequent revision of **akarbands* resulted in a permanent decrease of the dry assessment by Rs. 1,67,932, including local and education cesses.

Maintenance of order.

**17.** The political agitation affected the Police Department most directly. The strength of the C.I.D. was increased to relieve the executive staff of clerical duties. To place the internal security of the State on a firmer basis, and to cope promptly and effectively with emergent and difficult situations without recourse to military aid, the Police Force was strengthened by the addition of 149 constables and 38 officers of various grades. The Provincial Reserve Police was placed in charge of a District Superintendent of Police.

**18.** Offences against public tranquillity rose from 67 to 135. Literate persons are being attracted for recruitment into the Police Force, and the percentage of illiteracy among constables has gone down to 25·2 (30).

Courts.

**19.** Three additional Justices of the Peace were appointed during the year.

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*NOTE.—A register showing the area and rate of assessment in detail, of the survey numbers of a village.

**20.** A striking feature of the administration of civil justice was the reduction in the number of suits of more than a year old. There were only 392 such suits during the year, as compared with 4,901 in 1933-34, 3,788 in 1934-35, 1,555 in 1935-36 and 622 in 1936-37. Similarly the average duration of suits, ordinary and small causes, contested and uncontested was 119·9 days. This was as high as 548·23 days in 1934-35, 403·06 in 1935-36 and 162·4 in 1936-37. There were, however, 2,411 execution cases more than a year old and the High Court has urged the need on insistence on decree-holders prosecuting their execution applications promptly and diligently. The Court-fee Inspector appointed for a temporary period found a deficiency of Rs. 7,358 in court-fees collected, in his examination of 38 Civil Courts.

Local Self-Government.

**21.** Several municipal councils evinced great interest in undertaking measures for controlling malaria. Tarring the main roads to prevent dust arising from fast traffic was undertaken. Orders were passed during the year forming a separate cadre for Chief Officers and Assessing Officers, empowering Government to transfer officials from one local body to another, and framing rules for the grant of leave to the menial employees in the sanitary, conservancy and engineering departments of the municipalities in the State.

Bangalore.

**22.** The Bangalore City Municipal Council elected a lady as vice-president for the first time. The underground drainage scheme is rapidly progressing and house connections are being insisted upon. Arrangements are made to lease out 140 sites to Adikarnatakas at a ground rent of eight annas a month. One hundred and twenty-nine out of 586 scavengers and sweepers have been provided with quarters and a five-year programme has been drawn up for providing quarters for the remaining employees. The Municipal Council spent Rs. 1,13,299 on elementary education, towards which Government contributed Rs. 61,955. The Municipal Council has been endeavouring to provide housing accommodation to all classes of people. The expenditure on Public Works during the year was Rs. 1,39,398. Government granted Rs. 30,000 for water supply charges and Rs. 30,000 for city improvement works. With a view to increasing the income of the

municipality to meet the evergrowing demand for improvement, the Municipal Council resolved to levy tax on arts, trades and professions.

Mysore.

**23.** The laying out of a new park in the Mysore City out of the gracious gift of Rs. 9,500 by His Highness the Maharaja, survey of housing conditions in the poorer and more congested parts of the city and construction of 119 model houses for the poor and dishoused, building of 12 houses for the municipal sweepers and spleen survey of children in primary schools; these were some of the activities of the Mysore City Municipal Council, which spent Rs. 1,13,253 on public works. Acquisition of 30 properties for slum clearance constituted an important part of the work of the Mysore City Improvement Trust Board, which spent a sum of Rs. 4,49,582 for the several purposes.

District Boards.

**24.** Programmes for the construction of important roads and bridges were sanctioned in the Kolar, Tumkur, Kadur and Chitaldrug Districts to be financed by the Railway Cess Funds in those districts. The Chitaldrug District Board was permitted to take a loan of one lakh of rupees from the invested Railway Cess amount for sinking drinking water wells in the district.

**25.** As the financial condition of the several District Boards was not satisfactory, Government appointed a Committee to investigate the possibilities of improving their finances. The Committee have since submitted their recommendations to Government, which are under consideration.

Rural Reconstruction.

**26.** There were 11,843 panchayats with a total demand, including arrears, of Rs. 56,24,800. The collections amounted to Rs. 13,33,119. Now that the revenue officers are empowered to assess and collect panchayat taxes, it is hoped arrears would be reduced next year. Grants from Government, contributions from District Boards and private donations amounted to Rs. 2,52,691.

**27.** Concentrated propaganda for rural welfare was pursued in 191 villages and the progress achieved in some of them as a result of the joint efforts of the Panchayats and the local officers is gratifying. Government have passed orders for allotting a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs from State Funds for sinking drinking water wells in the several villages in the State.

**28.** Villagers have taken to the use of chemical fertilisers. One panchayat offered to meet the annual maintenance charges of its water works. A sum of Rs. 2,523 was spent by 213 panchayats towards the maintenance and equipment of libraries and reading rooms; 712 panchayats have libraries and reading rooms. Over 100 prosecutions were launched and Rs. 130 levied as fine by panchayat courts for unauthorised construction of houses and for offences under sanitary rules. Flower and fruit plants were raised in school compounds, some boys evincing keen interest in gardening. Village panchayat conferences were held and prizes were awarded to panchayats doing good work. In several villages, model houses were constructed for Adikarnatakas. The Government have waived for a period of three years the contribution hitherto levied, towards pension and leave allowances of Panchayat Inspectors appointed solely on village panchayat work. The rural industries section of the All-India Dasara Exhibition attracted considerable notice, while some of the model villages like Bogadi and Thandavapura attracted visitors from outside.

Agriculture.

**29.** A special feature of the work of the Agricultural Department was the opening of demonstration plots in the raiyats' own fields on which demonstrations were conducted in close co-operation with the owners and as part of their regular operations. One thousand, nine hundred and thirty-three such plots have been formed to deal with all aspects of agricultural improvement, and particularly to demonstrate the advantages of using improved implements and selected seed, and systematic manuring.

**30.** Two hundred Village Panchayats have been provided with improved implements. The quantity of improved seed distributed was double that distributed in the previous year.

**31.** An important item of work in the chemical section has been the production of cream jaggery of high quality by a process of decolorisation of the juice with active carbon. The Government have sanctioned the installation of a jaggery boiling unit on the Irwin Canal Farm with a working capacity of five tons of cane per day.

**32.** Among experiments which have yielded encouraging results may be mentioned the use of molasses as a

corrective to soil alkalinity, the use of certain indigenous plants as insecticides, and large scale trials in the making of compost from agricultural and habitation waste.

**33.** There is a steady increase from year to year in the demand for sprayers and spraying materials. During the year, materials of the value of over Rs. 40,000 were sold to 1,700 owners of areca gardens.

**34.** Short courses in bee-keeping were held in each of the bee-keeping centres and were attended by prospective bee-keepers, including persons from outside the State.

Veterinary institutions.

**35.** There were 75 veterinary institutions, which dealt with 269,221 fresh cases and performed 29,762 castrations and 20,478 surgical operations. Yet another evidence of the increasing appreciation by the raiyat of these institutions is that rural philanthropy is now diverted to the construction of buildings for veterinary dispensaries. Systematic tours have been prescribed for the Veterinary Inspectors to educate the raiyats in the effective prevention of epidemics in time and the prompt treatment of the sick animals. Probably as the result of active immunisation carried on, on an extensive scale, for the last 13 years, rinderpest, the most serious disease among cattle has become less virulent, as judged from the restricted spread of infection and the low percentage of mortality among the infected. Leading agriculturists and members of panchayats are being encouraged to maintain pedigree bulls. When Sir Frederick Hobday, late Principal of the London Veterinary College and Honorary Veterinary Surgeon to His Majesty the King-Emperor visited the Mysore Hospital, "quite unexpectedly" as he writes, he felt impelled to remark; "I found the yard full of patients who were receiving the most modern veterinary treatment, being handled most kindly. I had seen a considerable number of hospitals in India and in Europe, but none has given me a better impression than this one."

Live-stock.

**36.** The work of the live-stock section during the year deserves special mention. At the first Delhi cattle show organised by His Excellency Lord Linlithgow, the Mysore *hallikar* breed carried off the first prize. There was constant demand from outside the State for breeding stock; the Hyderabad Military department purchased six bullocks. There was a demand from Bombay for one bull and 21 heifers. Sixty-two bullocks were supplied to the

several Government farms. To meet the demand from Village Panchayats,—they took 23 bullocks and 51 calves—Government sanctioned the sale of Amrit Mahal bull-calves at a flat rate of Rs. 50 per calf. Merino wool was in demand from khadi centres. A new association for Sheep Breeders at Mysore was started on the lines of the Kolar Association.

Poultry and dairy.

**37.** The Hebbal poultry and dairy farms attracted distinguished visitors. The demand for fertile eggs from the Village Panchayats was so great that several requisitions had to lie over for the next year. Trivandrum in the south and Jodhpur in the north obtained fertile eggs from Mysore. Five new breeding centres were sanctioned to meet the growing demand.

Silk trade.

**38.** The Silk trade continued to be in difficulties. The prices are still on the decline. The Government of India Tariff Board visited the State in the course of their enquiry into the need for further protection for the trade. The gross expenditure of the Sericultural department was Rs. 1,99,000. On the supply of layings at reduced rates and free supply to seed rearers, the expenditure was Rs. 63,600. A special statistical survey relating to area under mulberry, yield of cocoons, etc., was conducted. The cocoon market opened at Closepet was popular. An improved *charka* for reeling cocoons was introduced. The Mysore Spun Silk Mills has helped the reelers to get better price for their waste silk. The Mysore Silk Filatures, started with Government assistance, has taken over the Government Filature.

Industries.

**39.** Among the large-scale industries newly started, the following may be mentioned :—

(1) The Mysore Chemicals and Fertilizers, Limited.
(2) The Mysore Silk Filatures, Limited.
(3) The Mysore Vegetable Oil Products, Limited.
(4) The Mysore Coffee Curing Works, Limited.

The Mysore Tannery, Limited, and the Mysore Glass and Enamelling Works, Limited, are in process of formation. The total number of industrial establishments now working is twenty-four, their capital is five crores of rupees and the number of persons employed in those concerns is 20,000.

**40.** The steel plant at Bhadravati was in full operation during the year. The construction of the cement plant was completed and it started operation in July 1938. Bhadravati Steel and Cement.

**41.** The Bhadravati New Town Board was constituted. The welfare of labour in the works area is one of the important duties entrusted to the Board of Management. A theatre at a cost of Rs. 9,000 and other amenities have been provided. It is proposed to start an aided High School in June next.

**42.** The output of Mysore soap was increased by 150 tons and the sale proceeds aggregated Rs. 5 lakhs. Medicines from the Industrial and Testing Laboratory are increasing in popularity; the value of medicines sold this year being four times the value realised last year. A new type of phenyle was put on the market. Soap.

**43.** The production and sale of lac products were double those of last year. To meet the local demand for paints and varnishes, a separate paint factory is to be started at Mysore, the present lac factory working as its adjunct. Paints.

**44.** Several varieties of fabric were manufactured in the Silk Weaving Factory, such as interlaced *sarees*, gold tissue georgette and new designs of neck ties. Experiments in making crepe yarn from charka silk were encouraging. The factory was an attraction to the visitors who appreciated the high quality of the fabrics. Silk goods.

**45.** Government sanctioned the flotation of a joint-stock company for the manufacture of sulphuric acid and ammonium sulphate, and offered several concessions to the company besides subscribing for ten per cent of the share capital. The company is expected to commence manufacturing operations from January next. Chemicals.

**46.** Articles of the value of Rs. 74,989 were manufactured at the Porcelain Factory, and the total sales amounted to Rs. 97,022. An estimate has been sanctioned for Rs. 4 lakhs for the installation of an electric tunnel kiln. The insulators manufactured in the Factory were supplied to the Government of Madras and to various firms in British India. Porcelain products.

**47.** The electric furnaces for the Ceramic Laboratory and the electro-mechanical testing equipment were erected. The ceramic drying chamber, the electric furnace and

the jaw-crusher are now working. Experiments are being conducted in the manufacture of technical porcelain and suspension insulators.

**48.** There was an all-round progress in the working of the Electric Factory and one thousand persons are employed in the concern.

Sugar.

**49.** The following comparative table shows the progress of the Mysore Sugar Company, Ltd., during recent years :—

| Details | 1935-36 | 1936-37 | 1937-38 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Stock in trade ... ... ... | 2,54,196 | 4,63,745 | 1,50,810 |
| Crops in progress ... ... ... | 2,35,200 | 2,40,869 | 2,76,670 |
| Cane crushed (tons) ... ... | 2,23,925 | 2,21,571 | 2,61,120 |
| Net profit ... ... ... | 12,86,690 | 3,22,122 | 6,80,715 |
| Depreciation ... ... ... | 3,35,338 | 2,61,903 | 2,92,829 |
| Other allocations ... ... ... | 9,60,000 | 1,01,461 | 3,55,000 |
| Dividend ... ... ... | 15% | 10% | 15%* |
| Carry forward ... ... ... | 22,389 | 25,122 | 23,945 |

* Includes bonus of 5 per cent.

Tobacco.

**50.** Though the seasonal conditions were unfavourable, the Tobacco Company was able, within eight months of its formation, to make a profit and declare a dividend of five per cent free of income-tax. The raiyats received an aggregate sum of Rs. 1,14,000, which means a return of over Rs. 60 per acre on the 1,800 acres, where tobacco was successfully cultivated. In some cases, the return was over Rs. 200 per acre. About 1,800 persons were employed and a sum of Rs. 48,000 was paid in wages.

Cottage industries.

**51.** Forty-two persons obtained loans to the extent of Rs. 43,000 for village and cottage industries. Two new khadi centres were started at Kolar and Chitaldrug.

Labour.

**52.** The average number of persons employed in the large scale industrial establishment was 58,450. The

relations between the employers and the employed were satisfactory, normal conditions being quickly restored in three minor disputes. The publication of reports on marketing survey was greatly appreciated.

**53.** In place of the Board of Conciliation, a 'Labour Welfare Board' has been constituted and is entrusted with powers to deal with a wider range of questions relating to industrial labour in the State, including the settlement of industrial disputes between the employers and the employed.

Trade.

**54.** The value of imports was 12·66 crores and of exports 9 crores. While Mysore imported less rice and cereals and sugar, the quantity of petrol, kerosene oil and raw cotton went up. Machinery worth Rs. 82 lakhs and cast iron worth Rs. 25 lakhs came into the State through the railways. The State exported Rs. 45 lakhs worth of sugar and a lakh and a half worth of jaggery.

Co-operation.

**55.** The economic depression affected the progress of the co-operative movement but none the less the result of the year's working shows an improvement in the larger transactions and increase in the paid up share capital, deposits and working capital. In the process of consolidation and rectification of societies, side by side with expansion on sound lines, 39 societies were weeded out and 70 new ones were established. The enforcement of rules restricting multiple membership in credit societies, the institution of a large number of disputes, and the discontinuance of book adjustments, account for a fall in membership. Economic depression was responsible for a slight increase in the percentage of overdues. Easier conditions of the money market enabling the flow of deposits at a lower rate of interest, and realisation of arrears of interest by execution of decrees against defaulters, led to an increase of net profits.

Apex Bank.

**56.** The Mysore Provincial Co-operative Apex Bank, being the sole agency for the grant of short-term and intermediate credit to primary societies, showed a decrease of individual membership and an increase in collective membership as a result of the policy of eliminating individual shareholders and strengthening collective membership.

**57.** In accordance with the recommendations of the Chandrasekhara Aiyar Co-operative Committee, rules were framed empowering the Registrar to prohibit additional admissions to urban societies to prevent their becoming unwieldy and prohibiting societies from taking part in political and religious controversies. Other rules framed during the year prescribe that a third of the new committee formed at the annual election to the committees of management of societies in District Headquarters shall consist of persons who had not served on the committee in the previous year; prohibit persons from being members of more than one credit society; and restrict the remuneration payable to office-bearers so as not to exceed 15 per cent of the net profits, after contribution to the reserve fund, subject to a maximum of Rs. 500 in any case.

**58.** The operation of the Land Mortgage Bank was extended to five more taluks. Six inspectors were placed exclusively in charge of land mortgage societies to guide them in the matter of investigation and speedy disposal of loan applications. The people have been realising the usefulness of those societies. The minimum loan amount to be advanced was reduced to Rs. 300, thus bringing a large number of indebted agriculturists under the benefits of the scheme.

**59.** Two societies for the marketing of figs and bananas were formed. The possibilities of forming similar societies to deal with areca, cotton, cocoanut and copra are under investigation.

**60.** The co-operative movement continues to provide a common platform to workers of different shades of opinion interested in the material and moral advancement of the people. The bigger societies maintained free reading rooms, while the smaller ones subscribed for newspapers for circulation among members. The non-agricultural side of the movement showed steady progress.

Forests.

**61.** The area of State Forests increased from 3,661·75 to 3,695·97 square miles. The revenue of Rs. 28,16,861 realised exceeded the budget estimate. The need to supply bamboo to the Mysore Paper Mills necessitated an increase in the staff. The wood preservation plant treated 114,679 cubic feet of timber; "ascu" treated balagi poles were in

demand from the Electrical department. The Mysore State and the M. & S. M. Railways and the Mysore Iron and Steel Works took treated sleepers. The addition of a treatment plant and a seasoning kiln was made in connection with the utilisation of the vast timber resources of the State. Markets for the ghat species are spreading; the ship masts of the North Canara merchants are from the Mysore *sura-honne* poles. Sylviculture went hand in hand with the exploitation of the resources. Artificial regeneration of teak in the high forests and eucalyptus and of other fuel species in the Maidan forests close to cities, formed part of this work. The jungle tribes were given free grant of land for cultivation and provided with work at all seasons.

Geology.

**62.** The Indian Development Syndicate surrendered their prospecting license for gold, relinquishing the area they had retained, as investigations failed to prove the existence of gold in workable quantities. The Mysore Iron and Steel Works mined 9,904 tons of high class calcium from Bhadigund, where hitherto work was carried on on a small scale for making flux. Government waived royalty on limestone used in the Cement plant for the first year. Fancy stoneware, such as paper weights, porphyry pendants, signets for rings, beads and necklaces found a ready sale at the Dasara Exhibition.

Gold.

**63.** Fine gold and silver valued at £2,307,306 represented the yield of the gold mines and the royalty derived by the State was £193,443. It is of interest to note that the deepest workings on the Kolar Gold Field are over 8,200 feet, the rock temperature being 34° F. A persistent campaign to educate the ignorant labourer through "safety first" posters which are illuminated at nights, resulted in reducing the number of accidents.

Public Works.

**64.** Over eight lakhs on original irrigation works charged to revenue, inclusive of a lakh on minor tank restoration scheme, nearly $7\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs on civil buildings (original works), $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs on repairs, nearly 3 lakhs on communications (original works) and over 11 lakhs on repairs, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs on educational buildings amounting to a total expenditure of 78 lakhs, give at a glance the major operations of the Public Works Department.

**65.** The outlay on the Marconahalli Reservoir was Rs. 8,43,139. It is expected that in 1938-39, the work would reach a stage, when 2,000 acres could be served with water. The Anjanapur reservoir is almost completed at an outlay of Rs. 17 lakhs, the area covered by the channels being 7,500 acres. Due to dearth of labour and unhealthiness, irrigation has not developed fully in this area. Orders have been issued for encouraging settlers by grant of land free and at concession rates. Measures for prevention of malaria and for grant of liberal takavi loans are expected to extend irrigation in the area.

**66.** The Lakkavalli project expected to develop 21,500 H. P. and to irrigate 22,000 acres in the Shimoga taluk has been prepared. A lakh and a half of rupees were spent up to the end of 1937-38 on the preliminary investigation for the construction of a dam across the Bhadra at Lakkavalli.

**67.** Under the Minor Tank Restoration scheme, 41 works were completed. The State possesses 20,803 minor tanks, and to accelerate progress, the creation of project sub-divisions for preparation of necessary projects is under consideration, as also revision of rates of contribution payable by the raiyats.

Hospital buildings.

**68.** Nearly four lakhs were spent on the construction and repairs of new hospitals; philanthropists and public bodies contributed Rs. 91,425 for public buildings, such as hospitals. The Sri Narasimharaja Hospital at Kolar was completed. The Sri Cheluvamba Maternity towards which His Highness the Maharaja graciously granted a lakh of rupees, is almost completed. The expenditure on original works under the District Fund was about two lakhs of rupees.

**69.** The Krishnaraj Sagar and allied works maintained the same level of efficiency as before. All the main works connected with the dam and sluices were completed.

Brindavan.

**70.** The "Brindavan" gardens continued to attract visitors—142,681 (118,917) foot passengers visited, in addition to about 50,000 persons using conveyance.

**71.** Some of the fountains have been boosted higher to make them more attractive. The rest-house, to afford shelter to the public, is nearing completion. A modern hotel will soon come up on a site commanding a good view of the gardens.

**72.** The development of irrigation under the Irwin Canal during the short period of six years, in spite of economic depression, has been rapid, the area actually under irrigation being 48,025 acres. The revenue realisable at Rs. 10 per acre works out to Rs. 4,80,250 a year. Another 6,200 acres were brought under wet cultivation, by the extension of the Cauvery branch, with its eight distributaries. A separate sub-division was sanctioned for the execution of road works in the Irwin Canal area—the idea being that development and improvement of communication should keep pace with the expansion of irrigation.

**73.** With an income of over Rs. 68 lakhs, the Electrical department continued to progress. The generation of power reached the colossal figure of 238,582,090 units, and they were absorbed not only by the Gold Mining Companies and large industrial concerns but by many small industries and an increasing number of lighting and pumping installations. The Department maintained 538½ route miles and 759½ circuit miles of transmission lines. In fact the demand on the Sivasamudram generating station having reached the maximum load, efforts are being made to tap fresh resources. The Shimsha project, estimated to cost nearly 60 lakhs, was sanctioned, and His Highness the Maharaja was graciously pleased to lay the foundation stone. Work is in rapid progress. Machinery has been ordered, and channel excavation, the foundation and basement of the generating station, roads, and staff quarters are all under construction, nearly Rs. 8 lakhs having been already spent. The Jog Falls project, estimated to cost Rs. 150 lakhs, was accorded administrative sanction in the year and an initial outlay of over a lakh and half was spent on surveys, service roads, footpaths and telephone lines. It is of interest to note that over two and a half lakhs of rupees worth of manufactured materials for the Department were supplied by the Central Industrial Workshop, Sivasamudram departmental works, the Mysore Iron and Steel Works and the Forest department. The receipts from the Telephone almost doubled itself, testifying to the growing popularity of the automatic service. The Bangalore automatic telephone, originally intended for 500 subscribers is being extended by 200 units to provide scope for a greater number of subscribers. The Mysore exchange with 221 subscribers

Electrical Department.

and the Bangalore-K. G. F. trunk telephone system were also in working order.

Railways.

**74.** With the resumption by the State of the working of the Bangalore-Harihar and Yesvantpur-Frontier sections from 1st January 1938, the entire system of the State Railway has come under State management, except the Kolar Gold Field branch, less than 10 miles. The gross earnings amount to Rs. 72·2 lakhs, entitling the Mysore State Railway to be grouped among Class I railways in British India. The working of the Bangalore City Station was also taken over from the M. & S. M. Railway Company. Payment of about Rs. 12 lakhs was made for the properties taken over. A medical branch of the Railway department was organised to look after the sanitary and health arrangements of the whole system. The Central Workshop was expanded to meet the entire requirements of the Railway. The Agent was styled General Manager and was relieved of traffic work, a full time Traffic Manager being appointed. Government agreed to pay for the engineering and traffic surveys of the Chamarajanagar-Satyamangalam-Mettupalaiyam railway extension, to be conducted by Government of India Officers, in association with a Mysore Officer.

Finance.

**75.** The actual receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 395·54 lakhs against the budgetted estimate of Rs. 386·43 lakhs. Forest, Income-tax, Miscellaneous taxes, Interest, Civil Works and the Krishnaraj Sagar Hydro-Electric and Irrigation works contributed to the increased revenue.

**76.** The expenditure charged to revenue, including Rs. 5 lakhs transferred to a reserve head, amounted to Rs. 394·55 lakhs, against the budgetted outlay of Rs. 385·84 lakhs. The increase in expenditure occurred under the heads Medical, Irrigation, Civil Works and Grants for Public Improvements.

**77.** There was a decrease under "Subsidy to the British Government" of Rs. 5·39 lakhs, on account of the remission allowed from 1937-38, in accordance with the recommendations of the Indian States Enquiry Committee of 1932.

**78.** The financial results of the year ended in a surplus of Rs. 99,000, as against the budgetted amount of Rs. 59,000.

**79.** The total receipts and expenditure on account of both service and debt heads were Rs. 518·33 lakhs and Rs. 541·75 lakhs, respectively; the cash balance at the end of the year stood at Rs. 88·21 lakhs.

**80.** The loan operations of the year included a second issue of the 3 per cent 1956-61 loan for the conversion of the 5½ per cent bonds that matured on 1st November 1938 and the Mysore Government Savings Bank fixed deposits. The subscriptions to that loan during the year amounted to Rs. 79·60 lakhs. The loan was floated to meet the heavy capital commitments on the Shimsha and Jog Electric Schemes.

**81.** To afford facilities to the small investor, the scheme of issuing treasury savings certificates was introduced.

**82.** The State held at the close of the year Rs. 656 35 lakhs (face value) worth of securities of different kinds, excluding shares of private companies, as against Rs. 625·67 lakhs in 1936 37.

**83.** Except for an outbreak of cholera and a rise in the incidence of plague, the general state of public health was normal. The new system of registration and compilation of Vital Statistics was introduced in two districts. A house to house survey was undertaken at Closepet for checking the accuracy of birth and death reports. The Department spent Rs. 27·5 lakhs in the year, of which Rs. 15 lakhs was on water supply in various parts of the State. The Kolar Gold Field Sanitary Board constructed colonies with up-to-date sanitary equipment consisting of huts of cement concrete, costing Rs. 175 each, with provision for playgrounds and maternity homes. The Bangalore Housing Society obtained a block of 50 sites from the Municipal Council for distribution among its members. Similar societies worked at Mysore, Mandya, Krishnarajnagar, Shimoga and Tumkur. Public Health.

**84.** Cinema shows were held in various places as part of public health propaganda. Talks were given on health subjects and pamphlets on the prevention of plague, typhoid and small-pox distributed.

**85.** Six subsidised rural practitioners were working in rural areas; and a large number of Village Panchayats took advantage of the scheme of weekly visits of the Medical.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon and thus obtained medical relief at their doors. There was an addition of 8 new hospitals during the year and the foundation stones for two more hospital buildings were laid.

**86.** The Mental Hospital, perhaps the only institution of the kind in India possessing a psychological laboratory with a full-time assistant attached to it, was removed to the new site on one of the most elevated spots in Bangalore. The hospital has been planned and equipped on the most up-to-date lines of a general hospital. Patients suffering from organic neurological diseases are seeking admission.

**87.** The State is spending Rs. 54,000 on clinics and sanatoria to combat tuberculosis, and action is being taken about propaganda and aftercare scheme. A contribution of one lakh of rupees was made to the King-Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund by the Government. The Willingdon Tuberculosis dispensary in Bangalore is ready and the Davangere Tuberculosis dispensary is nearing completion. Orders were placed for the purchase of a deep X-Ray Therapy apparatus at a cost of Rs. 20,500 out of amounts collected by donations. Contributions towards medical relief from philanthropic persons amounted to Rs. 2,38,000 during the year.

**Public Instruction.**

**88.** There were 210 new educational institutions and the attendance was increased by 13,201. The expenditure on education from State Funds rose to Rs. 52·9 lakhs. The revised S. S. L. C. scheme with its differential courses of optional subjects to suit special aptitudes came into effect; the scheme for vernacularising High School education was completed with the extension of the vernacular medium to science subjects. All non-language subjects are now taught in Kannada. A scheme of vocational Middle Schools was sanctioned in the course of the year and two centres were selected to start the experiment. The building of the new Silver Jubilee Technological Institute was completed.

**University.**

**89.** The strength of the University was 3,167, of whom 252 were women students. With a grant of Rs. 10,70,416 from the Government, the University receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 12,51,980. The Sir Puttanna Chetty endowment of Rs. 20,000 for the publication of books on agricultural and industrial subjects was an outstanding event. Private endowments in the year amounted to Rs. 29,000.

A free canteen for providing afternoon lunch to poor students was started in two colleges, His Highness the Maharaja graciously subscribing Rs. 1,000 for the fund. Systematic instruction in physical education was started in the Bangalore institutions with a whole-time Superintendent of physical education. The degree classes of the Maharani's College, Mysore, were ordered to be transferred to Bangalore, raising the Bangalore institution to a first grade college. A hostel for women students in the University was started in Mysore. Arrangement was made to provide instruction in Hindi as an optional subject.

# PART II

## CHAPTER I—GENERAL AND POLITICAL

*For particulars concerning—*

| | |
|---|---|
| SITUATION AND AREA, BOUNDARIES AND PHYSICAL FEATURES | reference is invited to paragraphs 1 to 7 of the General Administration Report for the year 1911-12. |

*For particulars concerning—*

| | |
|---|---|
| ANCIENT HISTORY, THE RULING FAMILY, THE SYSTEM OF ADMINISTRATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS | reference is invited to paragraphs 3 to 11 and 13 of the General Administration Report for the year 1907-08 and also to paragraphs 11 and 12 of the General Administration Report for the year 1923-24. |

### (i) Tours of His Highness the Maharaja, and His Highness the Yuvaraja.

**1.** His Highness the Maharaja spent a little less than eight months out of the year at the capital, about three months at Bangalore and about three weeks at Ootacamund.

**2.** Minor tours included visits to Chitaldrug, Kolar Shimshapura, Kyatedevaragudi, Marconahalli and Kemmangandi.

**3.** In the course of the year His Highness presided over the following public functions :—

(1) Opening of the new buildings of the District Board at Chitaldrug on the 12th September 1937.

(2) Laying of the foundation stone of the bridge at Donehalli across the Chikkahagari river on the 15th September 1937.

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(3) Convocation of the Mysore University on the 29th October 1937.

(4) Opening of the Sri Narasimharaja Hospital at Kolar on the 13th December 1937.

(5) Laying of the foundation stone of the Shimsha Hydro-Electric Project at Shimshapura on the 20th December 1937.

(6) Laying of the foundation stone of the Marconahalli Reservoir at Marconahalli on the 20th January 1938.

(7) Laying of the foundation stone of the Sri Jayadeva Murugharajendra Pathological Laboratory at Mysore on the 24th February 1938.

(8) Opening of the High School block at the Sri Vani Vilas Ursu Girls' School at Mysore on the 18th June 1938.

**4.** An outstanding event of the year was the celebration amidst great rejoicings on the 15th May 1938 of the wedding of Prince Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar Bahadur with Princess Satya Prem Kumari Ju Deviya, sister of His Highness the Maharaja of Charkhari.

His Highness the Yuvaraja.

**5.** His Highness the Yuvaraja returned from Europe in December 1937. In January 1938, he visited Calcutta. In April, he performed the opening ceremony of the model houses for the poor on Karohatty Road, Mysore. In the same month, he spent a few days at Ootacamund.

## 6. Tours of the Dewan and Members of Council.

Dewan.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1937 July 21st to August 28th. | On depution to Java as Leader of the Indian Delegation to the Inter-Governmental Conference of Far Eastern Countries on Rural Hygiene. |
| September 12th to 17th | Visited Chitaldrug in connection with His Highness the Maharaja's visit. |
| Do 15th | ... Visited Jagalur. |
| Do 21st | ... Inspected Whitefield. |
| Do 26th | ... Inspected Nandidrug. |
| Do 28th | ... Inspected Dodballapur. |
| Do 30th | ... Inspected Nelamangala and Dodballapur. |
| October 4th to 23rd | ... Mysore—To take part in the Dasara Durbars and preside over the Session of the Representative Assembly. |
| Do 28th to 29th | ... Mysore—To attend the University Convocation. |
| October 30th to November 13th. | Jodhpur—Bikaner—Delhi—On State business. |
| November 21st | ... Inspected Nandidrug. |
| Do 25th to 27th | ... Mysore. |
| December 1st | ... Kolar—Inspection tour. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| December 13th | ... | Kolar—In connection with the opening of the Sri Narasimharaja Hospital by His Highness the Maharaja. | |
| Do 19th | ... | Inspected Kengeri and villages on the Mysore Road. | |
| Do 20th | ... | Shimshapura—Inauguration ceremony of the Shimsha Project by His Highness the Maharaja. | |
| Do 30th | ... | Inspected the Hessarghatta Stud Farm. | |
| 1938 January 8th to 9th | ... | Mysore. | |
| Do 17th to 19th | ... | Mysore. | |
| Do 20th | ... | Marconahalli—In connection with the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Marconahalli Reservoir by His Highness the Maharaja. | |
| February 11th to 14th | ... | Inspection tour of Shimoga and the Jog Falls. | |
| Do 21st to 25th | ... | Inspection tour of the Mysore District, visiting Kadalur and Kestur, Bilikere, Periyapatna, Hunsur, Sargur, Heggaddevankote, T.-Narsipur and Channapatna. | |
| March 2nd to 4th | ... | Mysore. | |
| Do 16th | ... | Inspected Devanhalli and Nandidrug. | |
| Do 18th | ... | Visited Thyamagondlu. | |
| Do 21st to April 15th | ... | Mysore and Ootacamund. | |
| April 26th | ... | Visited Chamaraj Sagar. | |
| April 30th | ... | Visited Viduraswatha. | |
| May 2nd to 5th | ... | Mysore. | |
| May 14th to 22nd | ... | Mysore—In connection with the Marriage of Prince Sri Jayachamaraja Wadiyar Bahadur. | |
| May 28th | ... | Visited Kolar Gold Field. | |
| June 2nd | ... | Visited Chamaraj Sagar. | |
| Do 7th to 17th | ... | Mysore—To take part in the Birthday Celebrations and preside over the Budget Session of the Representative Assembly. | |
| 1937 August 19th to 23rd | ... | Toured in parts of Kolar district visiting Thondebhavi, Goribidnur, Viduraswatha, Chikballapur, Sidlaghatta, Chintamani, Kolar, Srinivasapur, Bethmangala, Bowringpet and Malur. | First Member of Council. |
| October 4th to 23rd | ... | At Mysore in connection with the Dasara Durbars and the meetings of the Representative Assembly. | |
| Do 28th to 30th | ... | Attended the University Convocation at Mysore. | |
| December 13th | ... | Visited Kolar in connection with the opening ceremony of the Hospital by His Highness the Maharaja. | |
| Do 20th | ... | To Shimshapur to attend the inauguration ceremony of the Shimsha Project by His Highness the Maharaja. | |
| Do 29th and 30th | ... | To Mandya to attend the Sugar Company's Field Day celebrations, and on to Mysore on inspection. | |
| 1938 January 17th to 20th | ... | Toured in the Shimoga District visiting Shimoga, Tirthahalli, Megarvalli and Agumbe, and presided over the Work Day at Bhadravathi. | |
| February 20th to 25th | ... | Toured in the Tumkur District visiting Kunigal, Marconahalli, Turvekere, Tiptur, Sira, Tumkur, Nittur and Gubbi. | |
| April 19th to 24th | ... | Visited Nandidrug, Dodballapur and Ghati Subramanya. | |

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | April 30th | ... Accompanied the Dewan to Viduraswatha. |
| | May 14th to 22nd | ... Attended the marriage of Prince Sri Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar Bahadur at Mysore and presided over the Mysore District Conference at Mandya. |
| | June 3rd to 5th | ... Proceeded to Hassan to preside over the Hassan District Conference. |
| | | To Mysore in connection with the Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja and the Session of the Representative Assembly. |
| Second Member of Council. | 1937 September 12th to 18th | Toured in the Mysore district visiting Heggaddevankote, Saragur, Krishnarajanagar, Saligrama, Periyapatna and Hunsur. Inspected the Exhibition buildings, Sandalwood Oil Factory and the Silk Filature at Mysore. Visited the agricultural farms at Mandya and the Industrial School at Channapatna *en route* to Bangalore. |
| | Do 29th | ... Inspected the area for fruit cultivation at Hessarghatta. |
| | October 4th to 23rd | ... At Mysore in connection with the Dasara Durbars and the meetings of the Representative Assembly. Inspected the Chatnahalli agricultural farm on the 19th. |
| | November 17th to 18th | ... Inspected the Rural Health Unit and the rural welfare work in Closepet and town inspection at Channapatna. |
| | Do 24th to 30th | ... Toured in the Chitaldrug district, visiting Davangere, Harihar, Chellakere, Molakalmuru, Holalkere and Hosdurga, and inspected the town, Government offices, medical and educational institutions at Chitaldrug. |
| | December 1st | ... *En route* to Bangalore from Chitaldrug, inspected the Maradihalli Co-operative Society, Aimangala khadi centre, Hiriyur town, Babbur farm and Chikkanahalli agricultural school in Sira taluk. |
| | Do 9th to 20th | ... Attended the meetings of the Governing Body of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research held at Delhi. Inspected the Mysore Government Industries in Bombay. |
| | Do 29th to 30th | ... Inspected the Sugar Factory and Agricultural farms at Mandya. |
| | 1938 February 4th to 11th | ... Toured in the Kadur district, visiting Ajjampur, Birur, Kadur, Chikmagalur, Balehonnur Coffee Experimental station, Sollebyle, Koppa and Narasimharajpura. Inspected the town, Government offices, medical and educational institutions at Chikmagalur. |
| | | Visited Bhadravati, Gangur and Badigundh and inspected the Iron and Steel Works, the quarries for Cement Factory and the site for stocking bamboos for the Paper Factory. |
| | Do 19th to 20th | Inspected Chikballapur town and Nandidrug and presided over the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the Wardlah Thompson Hospital at Chikballapur. Inspected Devanahalli town, *en route*. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March 22nd to 27th | ... | Toured in the Hassan district, visiting Channarayapatna, Belur, Halebid, Gorur, Arkalgud, Ramnathpur, Holenarsipur, Saklespur, Sukravarasanthe and Arsikere. Inspected the town, Government offices, medical and educational institutions in Hassan. *En route* to Bangalore, inspected the arrangements for transporting chrome ore at the Tiptur station and conducted town inspection at Gubbi. |
| April 11th | ... | Town inspection at Closepet and Channapatna and presided over the Village Panchayat Conference at Closepet. |
| May 14th to 18th | ... | At Mysore in connection with the marriage of Prince Sri Jayachamaraja Wadiyar Bahadur. |
| Do 22nd to 23rd | ... | Town inspection at Tumkur and presided over the District Conference at Tumkur. |
| June 1st to 5th | ... | Presided over the District Conferences at Shimoga and Chikmagalur, and conducted town inspections at Shimoga, Tarikere, Kadur, Chikmagalur and Sakrepatna. |
| Do 7th to 17th | ... | At Mysore in connection with the Birthday Durbar and the meetings of the Representative Assembly. |

## (ii) Political.

Subsidy.

**7.** A provisional remission of Rs. 5·39 lakhs in the subsidy was allowed by His Excellency the Crown Representative from 1937-38, in accordance with the recommendation of the Indian States Enquiry Committee (Financial), 1932.

The British Resident.

**8.** The Hon. Lt.-Col. C. T. C. Plowden, C.I.E., continued as British Resident in Mysore till the afternoon of December 9, 1937, when he handed over charge of the office to the Hon. Lt.-Col. J. H. Gordon, C.I.E., O.B.E., M.C.

## (iii) The Mysore Representative Assembly.

**9.** There were two sessions of the Representative Assembly; the first lasted for seven days from the 16th October 1937 and the second for a similar period commencing from 10th June 1938.

Dasara Session.

**10.** At the Dasara Session, the Assembly was consulted in regard to the general principles of the following Bills:—

Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure.
Bill to amend the Mysore Village Panchayat Act.
Bill to amend the Limitation Act.

Bill to amend the Transfer of Property Act.
Transfer of Property (Supplementary) Bill.
Bill for the control of Insurance Business in the State.
Mysore Companies Act (Amending Bill).

**11.** The Bill to amend the Village Panchayat Act was adopted with certain modifications. The general principles of all the other Bills were accepted.

**12.** Sixty-eight questions were asked, of which 56 were answered. Out of 29 resolutions on the agenda, five were moved and discussed. One resolution was put to vote and carried and the other four were withdrawn after discussion. Out of 199 representations, 80 were taken up and discussed.

**13.** There were two adjournment motions of which one related to the alleged high-handedness of the Police in some parts of Mysore in putting down Congress activities and the other to magisterial orders prohibiting public meetings. The former was withdrawn and the latter pressed to a division and passed.

Budget Session.

**14.** At the Budget Session in June 1938, the opinion of the Assembly was obtained in regard to the general principles of the following bills :—

Bill to amend the Societies Registration Act.
Bill to provide for the transfer *inter vivos* under certain conditions, of the Mysore Government "Savings Certificates" and for the payment of the amounts mentioned in the certificates standing in the name of deceased persons.
The Mysore Newspaper Bill.
The Mysore Public Parks Bill.
The Mysore Cigarette Tobacco Safeguarding Bill.

**15.** The first two Bills as well as the last were put to vote and passed. The third Bill was lost when put to vote. The fourth Bill was withdrawn by Government. The general discussion of the Budget and the Resolutions thereon occupied about three days and a half. Four resolutions on the Budget were moved and withdrawn after discussion. Out of 70 questions asked, 61 were answered. Out of 120 representations received for consideration, 19 were taken up and discussed. One resolution out of 26 was discussed and passed.

# CHAPTER II—ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

## (i) Occupied area and tenure.

**16.** The total recorded area of the State was 18,875,009 (18,874,933) acres. Deducting alienated lands to the extent of 1,380,781 acres and 8,607,798 acres consisting of minor inams, forests and unculturable waste not available for cultivation, there was a net extent of 8,886,430 acres available for cultivation. Out of this, 7,726,328 (7,826,079) acres (*i.e.*, 86·9 per cent of the area available for cultivation) was under occupancy, thereby showing a decrease of 99,751 acres in the area under occupation. The net area cropped was 6,243,179 (6,306,792) acres. The number of [1]*raiyatwari* holdings separately registered was 1,133,237, with an area of 7,717,942 acres, giving an average of 6·8 acres per holding.

## (ii) Land Records, Survey and Settlement.

**17.** In Government villages, 10,072 darkhast and other cases were disposed of and measurements were made of 13,821 survey numbers, involving 54,805 acres. Classification was undertaken in respect of 8,395 survey numbers, comprising an area of 38,379 acres, in 1,723 villages. One thousand, one hundred and sixty-five encroachments, covering an area of 389 acres, were detected.

**18.** The scheme of record of rights was introduced into three more taluks.

**19.** The scales of [2]*potgi* were revised in thirty-seven taluks.

**20.** In Inam villages, detailed surveys were made of 14 villages. The survey numbers dealt with were 1,292 and the area involved was 4,524 acres.

**21.** Original classification of soils was carried out in eleven villages. The survey numbers dealt with were 1,231 and comprised an area of 3,477 acres.

**22.** *Pot-*[3]*pahani* was carried out in respect of an area of 1,865 acres in nine villages.

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*Note.*—1. A term applied to tracts in which revenue settlement is made by Government officers with each actual cultivator, without the intervention of a third party.
2. Yearly remuneration of Patels and Shanbhogs.
3. An inspection statement.

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23. Survey of the Manjarabad Fort and the hill opposite the Sakalespur Travellers' Bungalow was conducted.

## (iii) Land Revenue.

Assessed waste.

24. Out of an area of 10,25,427 acres of assessed waste land, an extent of 75,260 acres, bearing an assessment of Rs. 1,07,014, was taken up for cultivation. The total area relinquished was 42,149 (71,492) acres, bearing an assessment of Rs. 70,951 (Rs. 1,07,681).

Alienation.

25. An extent of 188 acres of land with an assessment of Rs. 131 was alienated mostly for building purposes.

Darkhasts.

26. Including the number pending from the preceding year, there were 23,951 darkhasts for disposal. Of these, 9,210 were granted and 9,461 rejected, leaving 5,280 pending at the close of the year. The area disposed of for cultivation was 43,652 acres, bearing an assessment of Rs. 55,328. Four thousand and sixty-eight acres of land were granted to members of the depressed classes.

Special Irrigation Works.

27. Out of the total irrigable area of 57,464 acres under the Irwin Canal, an extent of 47,459 acres was in holding.

28. There has been an expansion of cultivation under the Vani Vilas Sagar, the area under occupation being 8,453 acres. A sum of Rs. 3,000 was made available for loans for cocoanut cultivation and it was not fully utilised.

29. A total extent of 3,728 acres under the Anjanapur Reservoir was supplied with water during the year. A labourers' colony was formed and lands granted to twenty-five families.

30. The extent of land cultivated under the Bhadra Right Bank Channel was 6,826 acres.

Collection of Land Revenue.

31. The arrears at the beginning of the year under Land Revenue, including Land Revenue Miscellaneous, amounted to Rs. 18,91,169. The year's demand was Rs. 1,28,28,505. A sum of Rs. 1,22,15,135 was collected and a sum of Rs. 2,42,986 was remitted or written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 22,61,553. The percentage of collections (including remissions) was Rs. 87·6 (91·2).

Coercive Processes.

32. The number of processes of all kinds issued was 347,179 and a sum of Rs. 30,94,358 was realised as a result. The amount paid in response to the issue of

notices was Rs. 20,10,401. Sales of land were resorted to in 55,337 cases and resulted in a realisation of Rs. 9,09,301.

Concessions shown to agriculturists.

**33.** The seasonal conditions were not quite satisfactory and the general agricultural depression continued. The several concessions shown in 1934-35 in regard to the relaxation of coercive processes and moderation of miscellaneous demands were continued.

Loans and Advances.

**34.** Loans under all classes aggregating Rs. 1,02,683 were disbursed. Six hundred and thirty-six applications for takavi loans were sanctioned, involving a sum of nearly Rs. 62,850. Twenty-four applications, sixteen in the Shimoga District and eight in the Kolar District, involving a sum of Rs. 2,785 were sanctioned for the purpose of converting thatched houses into tiled ones. Of 855 applications for land improvement loans for an aggregate amount of Rs. 2,57,870, three hundred and one applications involving a sum of Rs. 41,926 were sanctioned. Three hundred and ninety-five applications were either rejected for want of proper security or withdrawn for other reasons, leaving 159 applications pending at the close of the year. The amount which fell due for recovery was Rs. 4,15,234. Out of this a sum of Rs. 1,27,909 was recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,87,325.

**35.** The scheme of granting loans to coffee planters inaugurated in 1936 was continued during the year. Loans to the extent of Rs. 73,658 were disbursed in the Hassan and Kadur Districts. Government sanctioned the continuance of the scheme till the end of April 1939.

**36.** Sixty-eight applications were received for loans for digging irrigation wells, to a total amount of Rs. 18,100. Thirty-six loans to an amount of Rs. 3,415 were sanctioned, 26 applications were rejected for want of adequate security, leaving six cases pending at the close of the year. Out of the total demand of Rs. 71,204, a sum of Rs. 13,510 was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 57,694.

Record of Rights collections.

**37.** The demand on account of *hissa* share fees from the commencement of operations amounted to Rs. 42,55,046. A sum of Rs. 3,10,635 was collected during the year, bringing the total collections and remissions to Rs. 26,62,603. A heavy balance of Rs. 15,92,443 remained to be recovered at the end of the year. Against a total

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demand of Rs. 2,51,338 under mutation fees, a sum of Rs. 93,659 was recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,57,679.

**38.** The scheme of collecting mutation fees along with registration fees at the time of the registration of documents was tried in 16 taluks.

Tanks.

**39.** There were 2,567 major and 20,837 minor tanks. Two hundred and seventy-six major and 64 minor tanks were restored or repaired during the year, at a cost of Rs. 1,39,784 and Rs. 1,57,630, respectively. The value of earthwork done by raiyats was Rs. 51,821 in respect of major tanks and Rs. 47,063 in respect of minor tanks. The number of **chowthayi* tanks was 230, and the maximum amount of remission admissible in respect of them was Rs. 5,574. One hundred and ten of these tanks were in action and the rest were in disrepair.

**40.** The number of Tank Panchayats was 119.

Revenue Money Orders.

**41.** Land revenue amounting to Rs. 43,254 was remitted by revenue money orders in 3,266 cases.

Village Forests.

**42.** There were at the end of the year 238 Village forests.

Avenue trees.

**43.** The number of avenue trees planted during the year was 30,702.

Decrees in favour of Co-operative Societies.

**44.** At the beginning of the year, 5,192 decrees in favour of Co-operative Societies covering a total sum of Rs. 9,13,631 were pending execution by the Revenue department. Three thousand, nine hundred and thirty decrees covering Rs. 6,85,639 were received, bringing the total number of decrees for execution to 9,122, involving Rs. 15,99,270. Of these, 4,217 decrees involving Rs. 7,72,830, were disposed of. The number of decrees pending execution was 4,905 involving Rs. 8,26,441. Special staff was entertained in 13 taluks for speeding up collection work.

Furniture.

**45.** In pursuance of a scheme of supplying articles of furniture to taluk offices, a sum of Rs. 5,000 was spent in equipping 20 taluk offices.

## (iv) Inam Settlement.

**46.** Village service inams of an aggregate extent of 5 acres and 20 guntas were granted afresh in five cases, while 8 such inams of an aggregate area of 41 acres were resumed by the Government.

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* *Note.*—Tanks the holders of lands under which are entitled to remission of ¼ the wet assessment.

# CHAPTER III—PROTECTION.

## (i) Legislation.

### A. The Mysore Legislative Council.

Meetings.

**47.** Two meetings of the Legislative Council were held during the year and they lasted for twelve days.

Bills.

**48.** There were 23 Bills on the agenda, of which twenty-two were Government measures and one was a private Bill. The following eighteen Bills were passed:—

1. The Mysore Extradition Bill.
2. Bill to amend the Hindu Law.
3. Bill to amend the Mysore Irrigation Act, 1932.
4. Bill further to amend the Minor Tank Restoration Act, 1916.
5. Bill to amend the Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1933.
6. Bill to amend the Mysore City Municipalities Act, 1933.
7. Bill to amend the Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1933.
8. Bill to amend the Mysore City Municipalities Act, 1933.
9. Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1911.
10. Bill for removal of disabilities arising from change of Religion or deprivation of Caste.
11. Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1911, for certain purposes.
12. Bill further to amend the Mysore Limitation Act, 1911.
13. Transfer of Property (Amendment Bill).
14. Transfer of Property (Supplementary Bill).
15. Bill to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Trading Companies and other Associations.
16. Bill further to amend the Mysore Village Panchayat Act, 1926.
17. Bill to restrict the transfer of Mysore Government Savings Certificates and provide for the payment of amounts mentioned in the certificates standing in the name of deceased persons.
18. Bill to remove legal obstacles to the marriage of Hindu Widows.

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**49.** The report of the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate and control Insurance business was adopted and the amended Bill reserved for being passed at a subsequent meeting of the Council. Consideration of the report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Mysore Village Offices Act, 1908, was postponed.

**50.** The following three Bills were referred to Select Committees :—

1. Bill to amend the Societies Registration Act, 1904.
2. Bill to provide for the better control of the publication of newspapers and other printed works containing public news.
3. The Mysore Cigarette-Tobacco Safeguarding Bill.

Questions, Resolutions and other business.

**51.** Eighty-three questions were admitted and of these 33 were starred. Printed answers were furnished in respect of 78 questions.

**52.** Fifteen demands for additional and supplementary grants aggregating Rs. 50,31,565 were passed at the January Session of the Council. The Budget for 1938-39 was passed at the second meeting. Two hundred and sixty-five cut motions were tabled for consideration. Of them, 74 were actually considered on the floor of the House, 72 being withdrawn after discussion and two being put to vote and lost. Twenty-three demands for supplementary and additional grants aggregating to Rs. 33,27,487 were passed. An adjournment motion to discuss the serious disturbances that had been reported to have taken place at the Lakshmi Talkies at Channapatna, on the night of the 16th June 1938, was admitted but it was withdrawn after discussion on the statement made on behalf of Government that the local anthorities had taken all possible steps to ensure peace and the security of the citizens and that the situation was normal and well under control. Twelve resolutions for the January Session and twenty-one for the Budget Session were admitted and of these four and one, respectively, were taken up for discussion. Of them, the following three were discussed and were withdrawn after the explanation offered by Government :—

1. The appointment of a committee of officials and non-officials to review the work done by the peoples'

representatives in Local and Legislative bodies for considering the grant of further reforms.

2. The adoption of measures for Prohibition in at least two taluks bordering the Salem district.

3. The appointment of a committee of officials and non-officials to consider and recommend the grant of a further instalment of political reforms at an early date.

**53.** A resolution recommending the appointment of a Committee to examine the provisions of the Government of India Act of 1935 relating to All-India Federation was, on Government stating that they viewed the request with sympathy, not pressed. At the Budget Session, a resolution recommending the abolition of the Central Recruitment Board and the present system of recruitment to the services on communal grounds and the creation of a Public Services Commission for making appointments was moved. When pressed to a division, after discussion, the motion was declared lost.

**54.** A list of the Acts which received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja during the year is given in Appendix II.

## B. Legislative Enactments.

**55.** The following paragraphs indicate the substance of the Acts which were passed into law :—

(1) *Act further to amend the Mysore Civil Courts Act,* 1883.—This amending Act provides for the appointment of more than one District Judge to a District Court when necessary.

(2) *Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Act.*—The age of consent is raised by this amendment from twelve to fourteen.

(3) *Act to amend the Sugar Excise Duty Act.*—The amending Act raises the excise duty leviable on *khandsari* sugar from ten annas to one rupee five annas and on all other sugar except palmyra sugar, from one rupee five annas to two rupees.

(4) *Act to amend the Mysore City Municipalities Act.*—This is an enabling provision giving power to Government to transfer the employees of a municipality to

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any other local body or to any of the Departments of Government.

(5) *Act to amend the Mysore Town Municipalities Act.*—Power similar to that mentioned in the preceding paragraph is provided for in this Act in respect of Town Municipalities.

(6) *Act to amend the City Municipalities Act.*—Power is taken by this amending Act to appoint the Chief Officer, Health Officer or the Engineer of a City Municipality and to regulate the method of their recruitment and conditions of service and pay.

(7) *Act to amend the Town Municipalities Act.*—Power similar to that referred to in the preceding paragraph is taken in respect of Chief Officers of Town Municipalities.

(8) *Hindu Inheritance (Removal of Disabilities) Act.*—This Act removes the rules excluding, from inheritance under Hindu Law, certain classes of heirs suffering from congenital, physical or mental defects.

(9) *Mysore Extradition Act.*—The procedure for giving effect to arrangements for the extradition of fugitives between Mysore and other Indian States were mainly based on executive orders till now. The present Act places the procedure for extradition on a statutory basis. The procedure in regard to extradition to British India follows closely that of the British Indian Act in respect of extradition from British India to Mysore. In regard to extradition to other States with which there are reciprocal arrangements, an enquiry will be held by a local magistrate when so directed by the Government and, if Government is satisfied on the receipt of the report of the Magistrate that the fugitives ought to be surrendered, it may issue a warrant for the surrender of the fugitive. The prerogative right of His Highness the Maharaja to direct the surrender of any criminal will remain unaffected by the provisions of the Act.

(10) *Act to amend the Mysore Irrigation Act.*—The amendment introduced by this Act extends the rule about the enforcement of customary labour in respect of an irrigation work to inam villages also.

(11) *Act further to amend the Minor Tank Restoration Act.*—This Act enforces the responsibilities of inamdars

and tenants in respect of restoration of minor tanks in alienated villages. The tenants of the inamdars will have to contribute in the same proportion as the occupants in Government villages and the balance will be shared by inamdars and Government in certain fixed proportion.

(12) *The Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Act.*—The amending Act provides that no order for execution of a decree of a civil court by detention in prison shall be issued unless the debtor has been given an opportunity of showing cause why he should not be committed to prison and the court is satisfied that the debtor is likely to abscond or has fradulently disposed of his property or the debtor having the means to pay the amount of the decree refuses or neglects to do so.

## C. Rules and Notifications under Enactments in force in Mysore.

*The Mysore Explosives Act II of* 1888.—A new form for the grant of a license to import explosives into the Mysore State was prescribed.

*The Destructive Insects and Pests Act VI of* 1917.—Rules were framed for the prevention of the spread of the Coffee Borer pest, for the seizure, inspection and destruction of the coffee plants affected with the borer pest and for regulating the powers and duties of the officers appointed in this behalf.

*The Mysore Co-operative Societies Act VII of* 1918.—Rules were framed for the election of members to the Committee of Management, retirement of directors by rotation, appointment of auditors, restriction of multiple membership in Co-operative Societies and limit of membership in Urban Co-operative Societies. Rules were also issued in the matter of the constitution of the Mysore Provincial Co-operative Apex Bank and the exclusion of religious and political activities from the purview of the Co-operative movement.

*The Mysore Prevention of Adulteration Act IX of 1921, as amended by Acts IV of 29, IV of 30 and XII of 35.*—

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The Act was extended to the Nanjangud, Hoskote, Mandya and Magadi Municipalities and to the Bhadravati New Town Board Area and rules were framed for its working in the abovementioned areas. Rules under Section 20 of the said Act were also framed in regard to coffee.

*The Village Panchayat Act II of* 1926.—Under Section 58 (B) of the Mysore Village Panchayat Act, 1926, as amended from time to time and under Section 102 (1) of the District Boards Act, rules were issued for the proper and efficient administration of the Bhadravati New Town Area by constituting a Board therefor. This Board has been invested with power to levy taxes and to make bye-laws, with the previous approval of Government, and to hold property. It is independent of the Shimoga District Board, the Bhadravati Municipal Council and the Village Panchayats of Jannapur and other villages.

*The District Boards' Act III of* 1926.—Under Sections 18 and 100 (2) (*b*) of the Mysore District Board Act, a rule has been issued to the effect that no person may be a candidate for the office of the President if he has held that office or for the office of the Vice-President if he has held that office in the District Board, for two consecutive terms immediately preceding the date of election or if he has at any time been removed from the office of the President or the Vice-President for misconduct in the discharge of his duties.

Under Section 100 (2) (*c*) of the Act, it has been laid down that no resolutions should be moved at a meeting of the District Board, involving criticisms on the actions or policy of Government or of any public authority not subject to the control of the District Board or on the decisions of any Court of Law.

*The Mysore Motor Vehicles Act XVI of* 1928.—Rules requiring registration of motor vehicles on material alteration, fixing the total weight of a motor lorry including the maximum load permissible under the manufacturer's specifications to not more than six tons, and providing for registration of trailers on payment of a fee of Rs. 4 per trailer, were issued.

*The City Municipalities Act VII of* 1933.—Rules relating to the levy of profession tax in the Bangalore City from 18th July 1938 were promulgated.

*The Town Municipalities Act VIII of* 1933.—Under Section 102 (1) of the Act, all the Town Municipal Councils were empowered to prescribe the regular line of the street in their respective jurisdictions.

*The Minor Municipalities Act IX of* 1933.—Rules regulating the supply and distribution of water in Malur and Konanur Minor Municipalities and prescribing a deposit of Rs. 25 by candidates standing for elections in Minor Municipalities, were framed.

*Mysore Road Traffic and Taxes Act VI of* 1935 *as amended by Act IX of* 1936.—Under the Act, the Traffic Board was empowered to make enquiries regarding certain kinds of motor accidents. Motor buses plying for hire should be equipped with first aid boxes. The Commissioner of Police, Madras, was appointed as Licensing Officer for the issue of Mysore short-term licenses for the benefit of motorists coming to Mysore on a casual visit. The age limit of motor buses and lorries plying for hire was fixed at five years from the date of its first registration. The hours on duty of drivers and conductors of motor buses were fixed at not more than six continuous hours and not more than 11 hours in the aggregate in any period of 24 hours.

Rules regarding the reconstitution of the District Traffic Advisory Committee were issued.

*The Mysore Workmen's Compensation Act III of* 1936.—Rules were issued for transfer from the State to any part of British India or to any State in India, of money paid to a Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation for the benefit of any person residing or about to reside in British India or in any other State in India.

*The Mysore Partnership Act VI of* 1936.—Rules prescribing the fees for documents sent to the Registrar of firms or for inspection of documents in the custody of the Registrar or for copies from the Registrar were issued.

*The Mysore Maternity Benefit Act III of* 1937.—General rules under the Act relating to the preparation and maintenance of muster roll by the factories in which women are employed, the powers of an inspector in this

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behalf and the penalty for contravention of the rules by an employer were issued.

*The Debt Conciliation Act VI of* 1937.—With a view to relieving the indebtedness of the people in the State, Debt Conciliation Boards were established in Sagar, Koppa, Madhugiri, Devanhalli, Chikballapur and Nagamangala taluks as an experimental measure for a period of two years from 1st July 1938. Rules under the Debt Conciliation Act VI of 1937 were published in Government Notification No. R. 1672—L. R. 301-36-7, dated 7th October 1937.

## (ii) Military.

Composition and strength.

**56.** The total strength of the Mysore army was 1,794, consisting of 1,397 combatants and 397 non-combatants. Of the total strength, 123 were Christians, 662 Mahomedans, 466 Mahrattas, 165 Brahmins and Rajputs, and 378 belonged to other castes and communities. The State Forces consisted of two cavalry units, *viz.*, the Mysore Lancers, stationed at Bangalore, and the Mysore Horse, stationed at Mysore, three battalions of infantry and a mechanical transport corps. The two cavalry units and the First Battalion of infantry are "A" Class units, trained for active service. The other two battalions of infantry are "B" Class units. The discipline of the army and the health and sanitation of the units continued to be satisfactory.

Details relating to units.

**57.** The combatant strength of the Mysore Lancers was 471. The number of horses in the regiment on 1st July 1937 was 421. Seventy-seven horses were added during the year. Casualties, sale and transfers to the Mysore Horse accounted for 56 horses. The general health and condition of the horses were good.

**58.** The combatant strength of the Mysore Horse was 107. There were 86 horses in the unit at the close of the year. The Mysore Horse was converted into a training squadron.

**59.** The strength of the Mysore Infantry was 903. Military training, including the training of recruits, made satisfactory progress. Two cadres in anti-gas were run under a qualified instructor.

Horse breeding.

**60.** The remount breeding scheme is working satisfactorily. Eighteen foals were born during the year.

Finance.

**61.** The expenditure under "Army" amounted to Rs. 14,71,380 Rs. (14,62,613). Of this a sum of Rs. 65,267 was spent on Military Works.

**62.** The Military Adviser-in-Chief, Indian State Forces, inspected the cavalry and infantry units in November 1937.

**63.** The pay of the State Officers in the Army was increased. The Government accorded sanction to the Special Committee's recommendation in regard to the revision of pay and allowances of Officers and other ranks in all the units, revision of the rate of daily allowance admissible to all ranks when on duty within and outside the State, issue of free kit to Infantry recruits, granting of ration allowance at Rs. 4 per mensem per head to the other ranks in the 1st battalion, and instructional staff of the 2nd battalion, Mysore Infantry, (tentatively for two years), starting of a central mess in the Mysore Lancers and 1st battalion, Mysore Infantry, and the doubling of field service for calculation of pension in the case of all ranks who have rendered field service. Full dress uniforms to two squardons of the Mysore Lancers were issued. A combined officers' club was constructed at Hebbal and the first stage of the work was completed. The programme of rural reconstruction started last year in the several units was continued. At the Hessarghatta Grass Farm, a scheme for the continuous supply of green grass to the horses of the Mysore Lancers was undertaken.

## The Kunigal Stud Farm.

**64.** At the close of the year, there were four stallions. The year opened with 32 brood mares. Three of them were destroyed and one sterile mare was sold. One mare was graciously presented by His Highness the Maharaja. At the close of the year, there were 29 brood mares. Out of 23 mares believed to be in foal last year, 14 gave birth to live foals. Out of the 14 new born foals, one died shortly after birth and another had to be destroyed. Including the

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young stock of previous years, there were 26 foals on the farm. Twenty-nine Government mares were covered in the course of the year and the majority of them are believed to be in foal. A sum of Rs. 9,400 was realised by the sale of young stock. The total receipts of the farm from all sources amounted to Rs. 28,545 and the expenditure to Rs. 57,890.

## (iii) Police.

The Police Force—strength, recruitment and discipline.

**65.** The sanctioned strength of the permanent force, excluding probationers, was 1,060 officers and 5,622 men. The temporary staff consisted of 29 officers and 68 men. The services of 16 officers and 84 men were made available to other departments of Government, private persons and corporate bodies. Four hundred and ninety-nine recruits were enlisted in the year. The number of casualties was 351. The total cost of the Department was Rs. 20,68,100.

**66.** Out of 5,622 men in the force, 4,201 were literate. Four hundred and thirty-eight recruits were trained in the Police Training School. The health of the students and their conduct at school were good. One member of the force was punished by a criminal court. A sum of Rs. 8,823 was given as rewards. A member of a criminal tribe aided the Hassan district police in the detection of a theft case. Two Maharaja's Police medals were awarded during the year.

Village police.

**67.** The village police actively co-operated with the regular police in the prevention and detection of crime.

State of crime.

**68.** The general slump in trade, with the consequent increase in unemployment, continued. As, however, the price of staple food fell below the average for three years, grave crime decreased.

Cognizable cases.

**69.** Twenty-five thousand and forty-six cognizable offences of all classes were reported during the year. Of these, offences against the State and public tranquility, safety and justice numbered 183; serious offences against the person 931; serious offences against person or property 2,143; minor offences against person or property 4,560; and offences of other kinds accounted for the remainder.

**70.** The following table shows the details of disposal of cognizable offences :—

| | | *1936-37.* | *1937-38.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of offences pending from the previous year ... | 5,019 | 3,714 |
| | Number reported during the year ... | 23,055 | 25,046 |
| | Total ... | 28,074 | 28,760 |
| 1. | Transferred to British India ... | 86 | 114 |
| 2. | Cases in which investigation was refused ... | 870 | 867 |
| 3. | Declared by magistrates to be false or due to mistake of fact or law or non-cognizable | 1,537 | 1,186 |
| 4. | Returned as undetectable ... | 2,936 | 2,163 |
| 5. | Struck off in A Form ... | 178 | 154 |
| 6. | Withdrawn ... | 267 | 308 |
| 7. | Compounded ... | 155 | 165 |
| 8. | Ended in conviction ... | 16,548 | 18,321 |
| 9. | Ended in acquittal or discharge | 1,783 | 1,640 |
| 10. | Pending at the close of the year ... | 3,714 | 3,842 |

**71.** Of the 3,842 cases pending, 2,349 were with magistrates and 1,493 with the police. The percentage of cases in which investigation was refused to the number of cases reported was 3·4. The number of persons concerned in cognizable cases dealt with by the Police was 25,192.

Non-cognizable cases.

**72.** The total number of non-cognizable cases dealt with during the year, including cases pending at the end of the previous year, was 10,831, of which 5,075 ended in conviction and 3,325 in acquittal or discharge. After allowing for cases dismissed, compounded, withdrawn, struck off or otherwise dealt with by the courts, there were 1,093 cases pending at the close of the year. Eight thousand and eighty-five persons appeared before courts in non-cognizable cases.

**73.** Three hundred and nineteen cases were referred by Magistrates for investigation under Section 202, Criminal Procedure Code.

Detection and prevention of crime.

**74.** The percentage of cases that ended in conviction to the total number of cases under the Penal Code (excluding nuisance cases) disposed of in the year was

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38·1. Recovery of property lost showed a decrease, the percentage of cases in which property was recovered being 35·02. The number of bad characters newly registered was 302 and that of those removed from the register 149. Two hundred and seventy-one persons for whom history sheets were maintained were convicted. Out of 257 persons put up under the security sections, 89 were bound over by the Magistrates.

Warrants.

**75.** The number of warrants remaining unexecuted on the last day of the year was 331.

Sessions Cases.

**76.** Seventy-six (117) Sessions trials were held.

Infant Marriage Prevention Act.

**77.** Of the four cases under the Infant Marriage Prevention Act, two ended in conviction and the other two were reported as false.

Juvenile Smoking Prevention Act.

**78.** Steps were taken to warn the parents of juveniles detected smoking in 364 cases. Four prosecutions were launched.

Motor Vehicles Act.

**79.** The number of motor vehicles newly registered was 967 (828). There were 333 accidents, in 35 of which there was loss of life.

Cinematograph Act.

**80.** The Central Cinematograph Board and two District Boards continued to function. The number of films that were certified was 993 and a sum of Rs. 47,728 was realised in the shape of certification fees. There were 27 permanent and 12 temporary cinematograph installations in the State.

Arms Act.

**81.** The number of licenses issued under the Arms Act during the calendar year 1937 was 31,222. Two hundred and eighty-one offences under the Act were dealt with. Out of these, 206 cases ended in conviction and 16 in acquittal or discharge.

Finger Print Bureau.

**82.** At the commencement of the year, 39,928 slips were on record. Finger print slips of 2,145 convicts and 55 individuals registered under the Criminal Tribes Act were received for record. Out of 42,128 slips, 389 were eliminated, leaving a balance of 41,739. The Bureau was able to trace 176 persons who were either wanted by the police or had evaded the provisions of the Criminal Tribes Act. Written opinions were furnished in 55 civil cases, 24 criminal cases, one registration case and one forest case.

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Criminal Tribes.

**83.** There were 951 members of criminal tribes on the registers at the close of the year. One hundred and fifty-three cases under the Act were reported.

## (iv) Extradition.

**84.** Seventy-three accused persons were received from outside the State for trial, of whom 33 were British subjects and 40 Mysore subjects. Including five persons whose cases were pending at the close of the previous year, 78 accused persons from outside the State were under trial, of whom 51 were convicted and 14 acquitted or discharged, one escaped from the jail and another was remanded under section 401 (3) of the Criminal Procedure Code to the Central Jail at Bangalore for undergoing the unexpired portion of the sentence, leaving 11 persons at the close of the year, awaiting conclusion of the trial.

**85.** Fifty-six persons were surrendered to British India of whom sixteen were Mysore subjects and forty British Indian subjects. Thirty-six were accused of offences under the Indian Penal Code and twenty of offences under special or local laws.

## (v) Criminal Justice.

Courts.

**86.** There were 66 courts exercising original criminal jurisdiction. In addition, there were four courts of Justices of the Peace.

Original cases.

**87.** The total number of original cases for disposal was 31,234. The number of persons brought to trial was 48,405. Out of these, the cases of 42,612 persons (or 88·0 per cent) were disposed of. The number of persons convicted was 22,785 and that of those acquitted or discharged was 18,932. The cases of 5,793 persons were pending at the close of the year. Compared with the previous year's figures, there was an increase in offences of murder, 66 (60), grievous hurt, 302 (179), rape, 5 (2), and dacoity 6 (1), while there was a fall in offences under theft 2,033 (2,184) and robbery 44 (55).

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(a) Bench Courts.

88. The Benches of Honorary Magistrates had before them 3,149 cases, involving 4,292 persons, and disposed of 2,757 cases, involving 3,625 persons.

(b) Special Magistrates.

89. The number of cases disposed of by Special Magistrates was 26,232, involving 39,153 persons.

(c) District Magistrates.

90. The District Magistrates disposed of six cases, involving 20 persons.

(d) Sessions Courts.

91. Of 108 cases involving 248 persons that came up for trial in the Sessions Courts, 101 cases, concerning 230 persons, were disposed of. Nine cases were tried by jury and in all but one case, the Judge agreed with the verdict of the jury. Seventy cases were tried with the aid of assessors. The Judge agreed with the assessors in 47 cases and differed from one or more assessors in the rest.

Average duration of cases.

92. The average duration of cases in the Bench Courts, Special Magistrates' Courts, Courts of District Magistrates and Sessions Courts was 40·8, 52·1, 50·6, and 43·3 days, respectively, showing an all-round reduction.

Appeals.

93. The appellate courts subordinate to the High Court had for disposal 749 regular appeals, involving 990 persons. Of these, 190 appeals of 282 persons were before Magistrates and 559 appeals of 708 persons before Sessions Judges. Of these, 697 appeals relating to 920 persons were disposed of.

94. Inclusive of three appeals which remained from the previous year, the total number of appeals for disposal by the High Court was 45. All these appeals concerning 101 persons were disposed of.

95. The average duration of regular appeals disposed of by Sessions Judges was 40·4 (102·26) days, and that of appeals disposed of by Magistrates 30·9 (35·68) days. The average duration of appeals disposed of by the High Court was 29·51 (37.5) days.

Revision.

96. The Sessions Judges and District Magistrates had for disposal 329 revision petitions, out of which they disposed of 301. The High Court disposed of 382 revision petitions and 31 cases.

References.

97. One case under Section 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code was referred to the High Court. The verdict of the jury that the accused was not guilty was upheld.

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Punishments.

**98.** Four persons were sentenced to death, twenty-five to transportation for life, 2,244 to imprisonment, 20,680 to fine and 22 to whipping. Of the persons sentenced to imprisonment, 1,990, or 85·6 per cent, were sentenced for a period not exceeding six months, and 254 for longer periods. The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 82,044 and the amount of compensation paid Rs. 2,110.

## (vi) Civil Justice.

Number of courts. Original work.

**99.** There were 44 (47) subordinate courts. The number of suits instituted was 32,861 (34,444). Of these, 25,665 (27,015),—16,052 (16,043) ordinary and 9,613 (10,972) small cause suits—were instituted in Munsiffs' Courts. The institutions in the Subordinate Judges' courts were 231 (287) ordinary suits and 6,892 (7,066) small cause suits. The continued decrease in the small cause suits appears to be in part an effect of the working of the Agriculturists' Relief Act. Seventy-three (76) suits were filed in the District Courts. The aggregate value of the suits amounted to Rs. 73,25,203 (Rs. 77,92,043) and the average value was Rs. 223 (Rs. 226). The number of suits filed works out at one for every 195 persons in the State.

Disposal of suits.

**100.** Out of a total number of 44,943 (47,951) suits for disposal, 34,091 (36,523) suits—17,304 (17,891) ordinary and 16,787 (18,632) small cause—were disposed of. The number of ordinary suits more than a year old was reduced from 622 to 392. The average duration of suits was 119·9 (162·40) days. The number of suits pending disposal at the close of the year was 10,852.

Miscellaneous cases.

**101.** The total number of miscellaneous cases for disposal was 14,344 (15,421). Of these, 954 (1,074) related to applications to set aside orders dismissing suits, 3,018 (3,167) to applications to set aside *ex parte* decrees, 214 (219) to applications for review of judgment, and 608 (539) to petitions for permission to sue as paupers. The number disposed of was 9,891 (10,725), leaving 4,352 (4,696) pending.

Appellate work.

**102.** The total number of appeals for disposal was 3,011 (3,452). Of these, 1,574 (1,905) were disposed

Karnataka State Archives, (Departmental Library)

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of, leaving 1,437 (1,547) pending at the close of the year.

High Court.

**103.** There were 406 (409) sittings of the High Court, made up of 284 (287) Division Bench sittings and 122 sittings of single judges on the revision side. The High Court had for disposal 348 (319) first appeals, 1,148 (1,019) second appeals and 83 (105) miscellaneous appeals. Of these, 103 (110) first appeals, 329 (403) second appeals and 60 (74) miscellaneous appeals were disposed of. The average duration of first appeals was 632·6 (515·09) days, and that of second appeals 499·1 (568·40) days. Besides these, there were for disposal before the High Court 757 (811) civil revision petitions and 108 (115) other civil petitions. Out of these, 510 (680) of the former and 73 (93) of the latter were disposed of.

**104.** The average cost of litigation in respect of first and second appeals was Rs. 583 (560) and Rs. 80 (83), respectively.

Insolvency proceedings.

**105.** There were 382 insolvency applications pending and 633 were filed during the year, making a total of 1,015 for disposal. The number of applications granted was 438 (422), receivers being appointed in 85 (117) cases. Two hundred and eight applications were withdrawn. The gross amount realised from insolvents' assets was Rs. 73,618 (Rs. 70,221) and the amount disbursed to creditors was Rs. 54,185 (Rs. 72,216).

Execution of decrees.

**106.** Including 29,834 (32,474) applications pending from the previous year, there were for disposal 82,694 (85,988) applications for execution of decrees. Of these 53,675 (56,154) were disposed of, leaving 29,019 pending. The amount realised in execution was Rs. 31,72,977 (Rs. 29,67,624).

Processes.

**107.** The number of processes issued was 218,382, the receipts and charges of this branch being Rs. 1,76,383 and Rs. 1,50,229, respectively.

Finance.

**108.** The total receipts of the courts amounted to Rs. 10,66,461 and the charges to Rs. 7,99,818.

Legal Practitioners.

**109.** The number of advocates on the roll on the last day of the year was 539, of whom 54 were of the Madras Presidency. The number of pleaders practising on the last day of the year was 611.

## (vii) Prisons.

Accommodation.

**110.** There were one Central Jail, one Sub-Jail and 28 Lock-ups.

Prisoners of all classes.

**111.** The number of prisoners of all classes at the beginning of the year was 1,312. During the year, 7,307 were received and 7,449 discharged, leaving 1,170 at the close. The daily average confined was 1,219·64.

Convicts.

**112.** The total number of convicts at the beginning of the year was 1,072 (1,030 men and 42 women). During the year, 2,809 (2,715 men and 94 women) were newly admitted, and 839 (806 men and 33 women) were received by transfer. The total number was thus 4,720 (4,551 men and 169 women). Of these, 786 were transferred to other jails, 3,013 were released, 1 escaped, 5 were executed and 5 died, leaving 910 (878 men and 32 women) at the close of the year. The daily average number was 960·14. Of the fresh admissions, 2,042 were Hindus (including Sikhs, Buddhists and Jains), 586 Mahomedans and 181 Christians. Of the total, 1,123 were literate and 1,686 illiterate. Seven hundred and forty-five convicts had previous convictions. The number of convicts under 15 years of age was 78.

Under-trial prisoners.

**113.** The number of under-trial prisoners at the beginning of the year was 211. New admissions were 3,346, bringing the total to 3,557. Of these, 875 were released on bail, 696 were discharged, 1,351 convicted, 393 were transferred, 2 escaped and 2 died, leaving a balance of 238 under trial at the close of the year.

Civil prisoners.

**114.** The number of civil prisoners at the beginning of the year was 29. During the year, 313 were admitted and 320 were released. Twenty-two persons were in jail at the close of the year. The daily average number of civil prisoners was 19·04.

Health and condition of prisoners.

**115.** The health of the prisoners was good. The total number of deaths among prisoners of all classes was 7.

Conduct and Remissions.

**116.** Five hundred and seventy convicts (572) were released under the remission rules. Thirty-eight long term convicts were released on probation on the recommendation of the Standing Advisory Board of the Bangalore Central Jail. The average gratuity per head earned by convicts

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released was Re. 0-6-7 (0-5-10). The number of offences committed by convicts in the jails and lock-ups increased to 348. Corporal punishment was awarded in 35 (6) cases. One prisoner escaped, but was recaptured.

Employment of convicts and Jail manufactures.

**117.** Of the daily average number of 863 convicts in the two jails, 85 per cent were available for work, the rest being convicts undergoing simple imprisonment or incapable of being employed on account of sickness or infirmity. The main industries carried on in the Central Jail in Bangalore were pottery, smithy, weaving, carpentry rattan and basket work, tailoring, shoe-making, manufacture of woollen carpets and gunnies, dyeing, book-binding and laundry work.

Finance.

**118.** The total cost of maintenance of prisoners was Rs. 1,33,579 and the cost per head was Rs. 109. A sum of Rs. 19,567 was realised by employing convicts on remunerative labour. The income of the Department amounted to Rs. 41,171.

## (viii) Registration of Assurances.

Registration offices.

**119.** There were 58 special and 24 *ex officio* Sub-Registry offices in the State.

Registration.

**120.** The number of instruments registered was 156,401 (155,690). The increase occurred in five districts while there was a fall in three districts. Out of the total number of documents registered, 153,044 related to immovable property, 112,724 thereof being compulsorily registerable. The aggregate value of the documents of all kinds registered amounted to Rs. 3,87,67,672 (Rs. 3,88,74,308). The number of documents relating to co-operative societies and other institutions wholly or partly exempt from payment of registration fees was 5,309, the revenue lost by such exemptions amounting to Rs. 23,168.

Finance.

**121.** The revenue of the Department was Rs. 2,98,891 (Rs. 3,01,859) and the expenditure Rs. 1,75,807 (Rs. 1,77,426).

## (ix) Municipal Administration.

Number of Municipalities.

**122.** The number of municipalities in the State was 106, the same as in the previous year, 2 being City Municipalities, 40 Town Municipalities and 64 Minor Municipalities.

## Bangalore City Municipality.

**123.** The Municipal Council held 61 meetings, of which 12 were ordinary, 37 adjourned and 12 special meetings. Constitution

**124.** The year opened with a balance of Rs. 11,93,296. The receipts amounted to Rs. 11,61,988 and the expenditure to Rs. 20,15,816, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 3,39,468. Finance.

**125.** A sum of Rs. 1,39,398 was spent on engineering works and Rs. 34,108 on works of city improvement. The more important of those were— Public Works.

(1) Construction of urinals and flush latrines in the City new market and other crowded localities.

(2) Construction of a road to join the Kumbargundi road.

(3) Widening the deviation road from a point near the railway bridge towards Malleswaram.

(4) Construction of drains in the Srirampuram and Narasimharaja colonies.

(5) Construction of a new road in Gandhi Nagar.

**126.** Out of the loan of Rs. 20 lakhs raised last year, a sum of Rs. 2,86,065 was spent on the following works :—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| (1) Improving water supply ... | 57,990 |
| (2) Tarring roads ... ... | 58,476 |
| (3) Laying out extensions ... ... | 76,331 |
| (4) Constructing school buildings ... | 76,588 |
| (5) Purchasing water meters ... | 16,680 |

## Mysore City Municipality.

**127.** The strength of the Municipal Council continued to be 30, of which 24 were elected and 6 nominated, including the Municipal President. The number of meetings held was 21, of which 12 were ordinary, 1 adjourned and 8 special. Constitution.

**128.** The year opened with a cash balance of Rs. 18,738. The receipts and expenditure under all heads amounted to Rs. 9,87,170 and 9,10,425, respectively. Finance.

**129.** The total expenditure on public works was Rs. 1,13,253. The outlay incurred on the upkeep and Public Works.

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maintenance of roads, buildings and house connections, was Rs. 81,323. A sum of Rs. 1,09,300 was spent for tarring the roads out of loan funds. Underground drainage works to the value of Rs. 50,000 were also executed out of the loan funds.

Public Health.

**130.** Public health was generally good except for a mild outbreak of plague. Eight public flush latrines with separate urinals were constructed and three latrines of the old type were converted into flush latrines with modern equipment. A public bath and a lavatory were also put up.

**131.** A spleen survey of the children in the primary schools was conducted by a special Malaria Officer. Three thousand and one hundred tons of compost were manufactured out of street rubbish and night-soil.

Welfare work.

**132.** The existing seven child welfare centres in the city continued to do good work.

**133.** As a result of the detailed survey of the housing conditions, especially in the poorer and more congested parts of the City, the Municipal Council undertook the construction of cheap and sanitary houses for the poor and the dishoused. One hundred and nineteen model houses were built on Karohatti road and their opening ceremony was performed by His Highness the Yuvaraja. Twelve houses were also constructed in the new Manontoddy road extension for municipal sweepers and a further set of 12 houses in the same area was under construction.

**134.** A new Park called "the Chaluvamba Park" was laid out in the Vani Vilasapuram, out of the gracious gift of Rs. 9,500 by His Highness the Maharaja.

**135.** A cold storage plant was installed by a private company in the premises of the Devaraj Market.

## Mysore City Improvement Trust Board.

**136.** The Board was reconstituted for a period of two years from 13th April 1937. Twelve ordinary meetings and one special meeting were held.

**137.** The total amount at the credit of the Board was Rs. 4,58,743, including the State grant of Rs. 1,00,000. The total expenditure was Rs. 4,49,582, leaving a closing

balance of Rs. 9,161. The laying of underground sewers and connecting to them the outlets from houses and the work of converting daily conservancy latrines into flush latrines were continued during the year in several parts of the city. Thirty-nine properties were acquired in connection with the scheme for the formation of a new circle of 170′ diameter at the junction of the Doddapetta and Irwin roads.

Town and Minor Municipalities.

**138.** The Municipal Councils of Tumkur, Tiptur, Malur and Jagalur continued to have non-official Presidents. All the Town (except Chickmagalur) and the Minor Municipal Councils had elected Vice-Presidents. Chief Officers were employed in nine town municipalities. The total number of members on the municipal councils on the last day of the year was 1,730, of whom 1,181 were elected, 347 were nominated by the Government and 202 were *ex officio* members. The Councils held 1,827 meetings, of which 1,037 were ordinary, 596 special and 194 adjourned meetings.

Finance.

**139.** The total income and expenditure of the several town and minor municipal councils were, Rs. 18,88,999 (Rs. 18,28,488) and Rs. 18,35,451 (Rs. 18,36,126), respectively. Government sanctioned grants to the extent of Rs. 2,63,000 for the general improvement of town and minor municipalities and on account of water supply.

Water-supply.

**140.** Government made a grant of Rs. 1,63,000 for water supply in municipalities. The water works at Ganjam, Melkote, Nagamangala and Mandya were completed. A scheme of water supply to Sagar and improvements to the existing works at Chickmagalur, Kolar and Shimoga were sanctioned. Among the other important schemes sanctioned, may be mentioned :—

(1) the improvement of water supply at Hassan at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,26,210, of which half was given as an outright grant by Government and the other half as a loan to the municipal council ;

(2) the water supply scheme for Saklespur costing Rs. 41,126, a moiety of which was granted by Government ; and

(3) water supply schemes at Shikarpur (Rs. 21,850), Krishnarajnagar (Rs. 26,500) and Davangere (Rs. 45,175).

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**141.** The other places benefited by these grants are noted below :—

| *District.* | *Place.* |
|---|---|
| Bangalore ... ... | Hoskote. |
| Mysore ... ... | Melkote. |
| | Nanjangud. |
| | Seringapatam. |
| | French-Rocks. |
| | Krishnarajpet. |
| Hassan ... ... | Hole-Narsipur. |
| | Arkalgud. |
| | Alur. |
| Shimoga ... ... | Bhadravati. |
| | Kumsi. |
| | Channagiri. |
| | Shiralkoppa. |
| | Hosanagar. |
| Chitaldrug ... ... | Chitaldrug. |
| | Harihar. |
| | Davangere. |
| | Hiriyur. |
| Kolar ... ... | Bowringpet. |
| Tumkur ... ... | Madhugiri. |
| | Kunigal. |
| Kadur ... ... | Ajjampur. |

Drainage.

**142.** Improvements to drainage were effected in the following places :—

| *District.* | *Place.* |
|---|---|
| Bangalore ... ... | Dodballapur. |
| | Anekal. |
| | Sarjapur. |
| | Channapatna. |
| | Closepet. |
| | Magadi. |
| | Kankanhalli. |
| | Tyamagondlu. |
| | Devanhalli. |
| Mysore ... ... | Nanjangud. |
| | Mugur. |
| | Bannur. |
| | Chamarajnagar. |

| *District.* | | | *Place.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hassan | ... | ... | Hassan. |
| | | | Arsikere. |
| Kadur | ... | ... | Tarikere. |
| | | | Sringeri. |
| | | | Kadur. |
| | | | Birur. |
| | | | Narasimharajapur. |
| | | | Mudgere. |
| Chitaldrug | ... | ... | Davangere. |
| | | | Jagalur. |
| Tumkur | ... | ... | Tumkur. |
| Kolar | ... | ... | Chikballapur. |
| | | | Goribidnur. |

**143.** Among grants for other town improvements may be mentioned :— Other town improvement works.

(i) A grant of Rs. 4,000 each, to Seringapatam and Hassan Municipal Councils ;

(ii) a grant of Rs. 4,550 to Tumkur town ;

(iii) and of Rs. 2,000 for a town-hall at Malur.

**144.** The other municipalities that received help were Sravanbelgola, Vadigenahalli, Kadur, Ajjampur, Tarikere, Chickmagalur, Koppa, Jagalur, Yelandur, Maddur, Nagamangala, Saligrama, Saragur, Periapatna, Heggaddevankote, Malvalli, Belakavadi and Nanjangud.

**145.** The maternity ward and child welfare centre at Sira and the maternity ward at Turuvekere commenced work during the year. Maternity and Child Welfare.

## (x) Administration of District Boards.

**146.** There were eight District Boards as in the previous year. The total number of members on the Boards was 295, of whom 199 were elected, 60 were non-officials nominated by the Government and the remaining 36 were *ex officio* members. Forty meetings or an average of 5 per Board, were held. The average attendance was 30·5 per cent. Number, composition and meetings.

**147.** The revenue and expenditure under all heads amounted to Rs. 22,59,892 (Rs. 31,23,953) and Rs. 22,04,656 (Rs. 35,61,915), respectively. The revenue under service heads was Rs. 14,56,112 (Rs. 12,53,457), of which a sum of Rs. 7,86,676 (Rs. 7,85,038) was derived from local Finance.

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cesses, Rs. 1,45,979 (Rs. 65,424) from tolls and ferries and the balance from weekly markets, mileage cess on motor buses and other miscellaneous items of revenue. The expenditure under service heads came to Rs. 14,68,388 (Rs. 17,77,313), of which a sum of Rs. 5,71,642 (Rs. 9,49,217) was spent on the works executed by the Public Works Department, Rs. 1,13,119 (Rs. 1,44,909) on works executed by the direct agency of the District Boards, Rs. 1,42,916 (Rs. 1,41,344) on administration and collection and the balance on conservancy, sanitation, medical relief and other amenities.

## Kolar Gold Field Sanitary Board.

**148.** The Kolar Gold Field Sanitary Board was reconstituted for a period of one year from 1st December 1937 and consisted of 20 members, of whom 7 were *ex officio* and 13 non-officials. Of the non-official members, seven were nominated by the Mining Board, two were nominated by Government and the rest were elected. Six ordinary and three special meetings were held, the average attendance at each meeting being five officials and eight non-officials.

**149.** The income and expenditure of the Board under service heads amounted to Rs. 1,47,987 and Rs. 1,40,353, respectively. The Mining Board continued to contribute a sum of Rs. 6,000 towards medical relief, and the Village Panchayets under the jurisdiction of the Board contributed Rs. 3,085, being one-half of their realizations under obligatory taxes. Several public works were carried out by the Sanitary Board at a cost of Rs. 24,469.

## Village Panchayets.

Number.

**150.** The number of Village Panchayets in the State increased from 11,574 to 11,843 and the total number of members from 87,171 to 88,901. The number of chairmen elected also increased from 483 to 485. Orders were issued that where suitable lady candidates are available they may be appointed as members of Village Panchayets.

**151.** The cash balance at the credit of the Village Panchayets at the beginning of the year was Rs. 31,88,845. The total income of the Panchayets during the year under all heads amounted to Rs. 11,13,859. A sum of

Rs. 10,81,173 was spent by the several Village Panchayets during the year, leaving a cash balance of Rs. 32,21,531 at the close of the year.

Demand, Collection and Balance.

**152.** The arrears outstanding recovery at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 42,30,582 and the demand for the year was Rs. 13,94,218 making a total of Rs. 56,24,800. A sum of Rs. 13,33,119 (Rs. 14,44,256) was realized, inclusive of remissions and writes off, leaving a balance of Rs. 42,91,681 for recovery at the close of the year. The attention paid to this important item of work has not been adequate. Government have therefore recently amended the Village Panchayet Act, making the revenue officers responsible for the assessment and collection of village panchayet taxes.

Optional Taxes.

**153.** The levy of optional taxes was in force in fifty-one Village Panchayets. The proposal of the Arakere Village Panchayet in the Seringapatam taluk to levy an optional tax to meet the guaranteed amount for the consumption of electric power in the village was sanctioned.

Grants.

**154.** The total amount received by the Village Panchayets as grants from Government, contributions from District Boards and donations from private persons was Rs. 2,52,691 (Rs. 1,85,668).

Sanitation and Medical Relief.

**155.** Two hundred and eighteen Village Panchayets maintained sweeping and scavenging establishments. The construction of model houses for the use of the Adikarnatakas is under progress in Belagola village, Seringapatam taluk and Neelakantanahalli, Channapatna taluk. One hundred and twenty-seven Village Panchayets contributed a sum of Rs. 4,449 towards the maintenance of ayurvedic and unani vaidyasalas. Thirty-three village panchayets have opened maternity homes in their villages. The opening of dispensaries at Kodihalli, Kankanhalli taluk and Kodigenahalli, Madhugiri taluk on a reduced scale of establishment was sanctioned. Twenty village panchayets arranged for weekly visits by local Sub-Assistant Surgeons.

**156.** One hundred and twenty-two villages were provided with electric lights.

Public Works.

**157.** A sum of Rs. 3,69,004 (Rs. 3,80,467) was spent on works of public utility; and thirty sub-overseers were employed for the purpose.

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Water supply and maintenance.

**158.** The expenditure incurred for water supply and maintenance amounted to Rs. 2,76,205 (Rs. 1,84,064). A large number of wells was sunk for the benefit of the villagers inclusive of the Adikarnatakas from Government grants, contributions from District Boards and Village Panchayets and contributions in cash and labour from villagers. In the Bangalore district a sum of Rs. 34,354 was spent in sinking wells. One hundred and thirty-one drinking water-wells were dug in the Kolar district at a cost of Rs. 31,183. The Tumkur district spent a sum of Rs. 48,405 on 154 well works. A sum of Rs. 22,674 was spent in the Mysore district for putting up 108 wells. In the Shimoga district 70 well works were completed. The expenditure incurred on well works in the Kadur and Chitaldrug districts was Rs. 22,768 and Rs. 33,885, respectively. In order to afford drinking water facilities in rural areas, Government have decided to allot a sum of fifteen lakhs during the next five years and have directed the formation of a rural water supply fund in each district to be managed by a committee of officials and non-officials.

Rural reconstruction work.

**159.** The scheme for organising concentrated propaganda for rural welfare was in force in 193 villages and there was good response from the public.

Rural reconstruction centre, Dodballapur.

**160.** The rural development centre at Dodballapur conducted seven training classes and trained about 233 students.

Rural welfare centre, Closepet.

**161.** The rural welfare centre at Closepet, started work on 1st September 1937 in 43 villages comprised in the area. A triennial programme was drawn up for providing all the villages with drinking water wells. A survey of rural industries was carried out in thirty villages and a lacquerware class was opened at Ankanahalli. The cocoon market started at Closepet is becoming popular.

**162.** Weekly labour for communal purposes was in vogue in a number of Village Panchayets and the approximate value of work turned out was estimated at Rs. 1,80,810. Thirty-six Village Panchayets availed themselves of electric power for agricultural purposes and eighteen Village Panchayets for industrial purposes. Improved agricultural implements and good varieties of seeds were in use in 330

Village Panohayets. A demonstration farm was opened at Bilikere, where ragi and potato seeds were sown. A beehive was supplied to the Gajanur Village Panchayet in the Shimoga taluk. Two hundred and seventeen Village Panchayets are now maintaining breeding bulls.

**163.** One hundred and thirty-two Village Panchayets have laid out parks; thirty-nine were rearing fruit trees and two hundred and twenty-three planted fruit and shade trees in their villages. A garden was formed in Bogadi village, Mysore taluk. There were libraries or reading rooms in 712 Village Panchayets.

**164.** Many non-official gentlemen took a keen interest in the working of the Village Panchayets and made munificent donations for the construction of dispensaries, maternity homes, schools and other works of public utility. The scheme of holding District and Taluk Conferences was ordered to be revived and District conferences were organised in all the Districts. A sum of Rs. 5,084 was contributed by the Village Panchayets during the year to the Indian Red Cross Society and Baby Shows were organised in seventy-four places during the year.

# CHAPTER IV—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

## (i) Weather and Crops.

**165.** The distribution of rainfall by districts according to seasons was as follows :—

| District | South-west Monsoon | | North-east Monsoon | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | April 1937 to September 1937 | Average | October 1937 to March 1938 | Average | April 1937 to March 1938 | Average |
| Bangalore ... | 23·2 | 21·9 | 6·5 | 9·1 | 29·7 | 31·0 |
| Kolar ... | 19 9 | 19·3 | 7·5 | 8·9 | 27·4 | 28·2 |
| Tumkur ... | 17·4 | 18·3 | 5·1 | 7·8 | 22·5 | 26·1 |
| Mysore ... | 18 3 | 18·5 | 10·9 | 9·6 | 29·2 | 28·1 |
| Hassan ... | 26·4 | 28·7 | 9·2 | 10 0 | 35·6 | 38·7 |
| Shimoga ... | 45·2 | 49·4 | 8·1 | 7·6 | 53·3 | 57·0 |
| Kadur ... | 58·7 | 63·2 | 9·9 | 10·3 | 68·6 | 73·5 |
| Chitaldrug ... | 11·9 | 15·4 | 5·6 | 6·6 | 17·5 | 22·0 |
| Average for the State .. | 25·7 | 27·4 | 8·1 | 8·7 | 33·8 | 36·1 |

**166.** The maximum rainfall total for the year (from 1st July 1937 to 30th June 1938) was 447·65 inches recorded at Hulikal in the Shimoga district, and the minimum 9 11 inches, recorded at Dandinsivara in the Tumkur district. The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours for the year was at Hulikal, where a fall of 12·03 inches of rain was recorded on 1st August 1937.

**167.** The following statement shows the average yield in terms of annas of the five principal crops in the several districts of the State:—

| Serial No. | District | Paddy | | Ragi | | Horse gram | | Cholam | | Sugarcane | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1937-38 | 1936-37 | 1937-38 | 1936-37 | 1937-38 | 1936-37 | 1937-38 | 1936-37 | 1937-38 | 1936-37 |
| 1 | Bangalore | 6·00 | 12·00 | 10·00 | 12·00 | 10·00 | 12·00 | ... | 12 00 | 10·00 | 12·00 |
| 2 | Kolar ... | 7·00 | 11·00 | 8·00 | 10·00 | 8 00 | 10·00 | 8·00 | 8·00 | 10·00 | 12·00 |
| 3 | Tumkur. | 5·30 | 8·50 | 5·30 | 8·40 | 4·70 | 6·90 | 5·50 | 7·20 | 7·20 | 9·40 |
| 4 | Mysore ... | 9·60 | 10·40 | 9·40 | 7·60 | 8·75 | 9·00 | 7·00 | 8 00 | 9·12 | 9·00 |
| 5 | Hassan ... | 9·00 | 9·00 | 9·00 | 9·00 | 7·00 | 8·00 | 8·00 | 8 00 | 8·00 | 9·00 |
| 6 | Shimoga. | 9·50 | 9·00 | 7·50 | 8·00 | 7·75 | 7·50 | 8·50 | 8·00 | 9·00 | 9·00 |
| 7 | Kadur ... | 10·00 | 10·00 | 8·00 | 8·00 | 9·00 | 9·00 | 11·00 | 8·00 | 9·00 | 10·00 |
| 8 | Chitaldrug | 8·00 | 8·00 | 8·00 | 8·00 | 4·00 | 8·00 | 8·00 | 8·00 | 8·00 | 8·00 |
| | Average... | 8·05 | 9·74 | 8·15 | 8·88 | 74·0 | 8·80 | 7·00 | 8·40 | 8·79 | 9·80 |

## (ii) Agriculture.

**168.** The Chemical section continued manurial experiments on all the important crops, both in the pot culture house and in experimental farms. Experiments in the use of molasses have shown that it can be successfully used to reclaim alkaline soils but it has no manurial value. Similar experiments on cigarette tobacco were laid cut in the Irwin Canal Farm and also in the Babbur Farm. The provisional formula arrived at was tried by the Mysore Tobacco Company in the irrigated area of cigarette tobacco with satisfactory results. Important manurial experiments were conducted with reference to the nitrogen requirements of sugarcane. In combination with 3 tons compost and 1 cwt. of concentrated supers, an increase of the dose of ammonium sulphate from 7 cwts. to 10 cwts. per acre yielded an increase of over 10 tons per acre of cane in each of the three replications. The sucrose content or purity of the cane was in no way affected. Further experiments have therefore been laid out for the optimum dose of nitrogen for sugarcane. Experiments have also been laid out to

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ascertain the optimum ratio of organic to artificial fertilisers as the medium in which nitrogen may be given to the crop and the time of application, and also to study the optimum level of phosphoric acid for sugarcane with increasing doses of nitrogen. Experiments on the potash requirements of sugarcane indicated in certain instances an increase in crop of nearly 7 tons per acre with the application of potash. This experiment is being repeated. Manurial experiments on cotton have indicated good response to the application of artificial fertilisers. The preparation of compost has become a regular feature in all the departmental farms. Under the guidance of the Department, the Mysore Sugar Company, the Military Grass Farm and several influential raiyats have taken to preparing compost. The preparation and application of compost is a very important matter requiring greater attention on the part of the Maidan raiyats in view of the poverty of humus content in the soil.

**169.** The most important work done by the Chemical section was the preparation of active carbon which has been very successfully used for the clarification and decolorisation of cane juice in the preparation of clean jaggery and of clean *boorah* sugar. Investigation into the keeping quality of cane has clearly indicated the superiority of H.M. 320.

Mycological Section.

**170.** Owing to the earlier setting in of the South-west monsoon, *Koleroga* appeared early in June but the garden-owners began spraying early and brought the disease under control. Spraying had to be undertaken on a much larger scale than in the previous years. The total area sprayed was 15,500 (12,500) acres. The total value of spraying materials sold was Rs. 41,500 (35,976). *Anabe roga* (disease) of arecanut was severe in many of the Maidan and semi-malnad parts resulting in the death of many areca trees. Promising results have been obtained by the treatment of the soil round the roots with sulphur dust. Experiments are in progress for combating the *Karikady roga* (disease) of paddy by disinfection of seeds and flooding the lands with dilute copper sulphate solution. Spraying against downy mildew of grapes continues to be popular round about Bangalore. Systematic spraying with Bordeaux mixture has been found to be useful in safeguard-

ing tobacco nurseries from fungoid diseases and repeated weekly spraying of the tobacco nurseries of the Mysore Tobacco Company has become a regular routine.

Entomological Section.

**171.** Control of sugarcane borer in the Irwin Canal area was continued in a systematic manner. Light earthing up and the removal of leaf sheath in young cane combined with biological control by releasing the egg parasite Trichogramma, have kept the pest under control. Biological control of sugarcane borer pest carried on in Mysore has been attracting attention from other parts of India. Experiments carried on with the egg parasites supplied by the Parasitological Laboratory, Mandya were reported to be successful in controlling sugarcane borer in Cuttack and Orissa.

Botanical Section.

**172.** The Botanical section of the Hebbal Farm continued varietal tests with ragi and groundnut both spreading and erect. Several varieties of potatoes got from Germany were under trial. Cuttings of geranium were obtained for trial on the Hebbal Farm. The cultivation of geranium on a large scale was transferred to the Irwin Canal Farm, where an un-failing supply of water is assured.

**173.** In the Kar ragi Breeding Station, Hunsur. varieties of ragi with compact earheads, selected from Chamarajanagar taluk were found to be very promising and some of these have already been found to be good enough to replace the K1 ragi. Local and foreign varieties of tobacco were grown on the Kar ragi Breeding Station.

**174.** From Babbur Farm, seeds of promising strains of cotton H. 190, strain 19 and cernum x nadam 86 were largely distributed. Breeding work to evolve wilt resistant strains is being continued. Jayavanth gave higher yield in the wilt plots. Co. 290 sugarcane has been found to thrive well in the Babbur Farm and it is being multiplied for issue of sets of seeds to the raiyats. Striga resistant varieties of jola are under trial on the Babbur Farm. Two hundred and fifty varieties of paddy are grown in Nagenahally Farm. Some very promising hybrids are under observation.

**175.** This is the fifth year of the scheme for thick cane breeding in Mysore, financed by the Imperial Council of

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Agricultural Research. As a result of adverse seasonal conditions in the Hebbal Farm and failure of water supply in the tank, arrangements were made to transfer the bulk of the varietal, manurial and cultural experiments on sugarcane to the Irwin Canal Farm, where conditions are most congenial. Several promising seedlings of P. O. J. 2878 and of the X-ray canes are being multiplied there. The X-ray canes have grown very well in the area. Work on the scheme for combating the 'red leaf' blight of cotton, financed by the Indian Central Cotton Committee, was continued during the year.

Agricultural Engineering.

**176.** An electric motor and double roller gin were fitted up on the Irwin Canal Farm for ginning the cotton grown in that area. The RAOENG pulper was installed in the Coffee experimental station, Balehonnur for demonstration purposes.

Experimental Farms, Hebbal Farm.

**177.** On the Hebbal Farm, the main work related to varietal tests of ragi, groundnut and sugarcane. On examination of the statistics for 13 years, H. 22 and H. 71 have given the best yield of grain and straw.

Paddy Breeding Station, Nagenahally.

**178.** The several improved strains of paddy evolved on the Nagenahally paddy Breeding Station continued to be popular with the raiyats. During the year 487 (401) pallas of paddy were distributed from the Farm. The poultry section was opened on the Nagenahally Farm on 17th September 1937 with 30 hens and 3 cocks. The stock was supplemented in February 1938. Hatching by the country hens was adopted. The percentage of hatchings (71) was satisfactory. The working of the poultry farm resulted in a net profit of nearly Rs. 200.

Coffee Experimental Station, Balehonnur.

**179.** On the Coffee Experimental Station, manurial experiments were conducted on established lines. Experiments on spraying, control of leaf disease and die-back were continued. The results obtained so far are satisfactory and under the conditions obtained on the Farm, two sprays, *i.e.*, a half strength pre-monsoon and post-monsoon sprays seem to be necessary.

**180.** The plant breeding work has further progressed in the matter of evolving a suitable strain of coffee. Family 288 derived from mother plant S. 26 has stood out very prominent. Both the selfs and cross pollinate

progenies of this family were highly promising and the individual yields of the plants in this family were considered to be very high for their age. Several plants in this family are resistant to leaf disease. It is proposed to distribute in the coming season the seeds from selected plants from this family for trial under estate conditions in different localities.

Babbur Farm.

**181.** On the Babbur Farm, work was mainly devoted to the improvement of cotton. H. 190 issued from the Farm promises to be very popular in the District. Co. 290 sugarcane has given the best yield for over three years. It is therefore being multiplied for distribution. It has been found that Co. 290 is also a good ratooner. Experiments in the cultivation of cigarette tobacco have proved successful. Area under cocoanut was enlarged for rearing cocoanut seedlings for supply to the public as the locality was well suited for the cultivation of cocoanuts.

Irwin Canal Farm.

**182.** The main crops grown on the Farm are sugarcane, groundnut, cotton, tobacco, irrigated ragi and other crops like plantans and pine-apple. Ninety-one acres of land were planted with sugarcane and 4 acres were ratooned. During the year, a small plant for making jaggery was installed. Jaggery produced by the use of activated carbon is very largely in demand and fetches a much higher price than the bazaar jaggery. Among the monsoon paddies G.E.B. 24 gave the highest yield and among the summer paddy, Selection 370 gave the highest yield. Manurial experiments and investigation of the effect of molasses in reclaiming alkaline soil continued. As the soil is light red loamy, it was possible to conduct experiments with only the American hybrid cottons. Of these, M. A. II has given the highest yield of 603 lbs. of kappas per acre on a bulk plot of 22 acres. This is very important as indicating the great scope for extending the cultivation of American hybrid cottons in this irrigated tract. It is found that July planting gives the highest yield. In view of the large quantities of cotton imported into the State to the value of nearly 50 lakhs of rupees a year, arrangements have to be made for extending and organising the cultivation of M.A. II cotton by providing facilities for co-operative ginning and marketing.

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**183.** The Cigarette variety of tobacco "Harrison Special" has done well on the Farm. The leaves cured were found to be of a very high quality. Seedlings of sixteen pounds of Harrison Special, raised on the Farm were supplied to the Mysore Tobacco Company. The successful growing and curing of Cigarette tobacco in the Irwin Canal Farm was followed by the opening of curing stations by the Mysore Tobacco Company.

**184.** Cocoanut seedlings planted six years ago are coming up very well and have started yielding. There are clear indications of the Irwin Canal tract being a good area for the cultivation of cocoanut.

## Live Stock Section.

Ranges and herds.

**185.** The strength of cattle in Amrit Mahal herds at the close of the year was 2,765. There were 538 births and 290 deaths, the birth and the death rates being 36·6 (35·3) and 10·2 (8·2) per cent. Seventy-two animals were sold for Rs. 4,629. The amount realised by the sale of 62 bullocks, all of which, with the exception of one animal, were 3 years old, was Rs. 3,904, and that realised by the sale of 10 males between the age of 6 and 8 years was Rs. 725. The average price realised by the sale of the former was Rs. 64 per male and that by the sale of the latter, which were draught animals, was Rs. 73. One hundred and eleven bullocks were not put up for sale, as some of them had to be reserved to be trained and supplied to the several farms under the loan scheme, and the remaining number was to serve as stud bulls.

**186.** The demand for the year exclusive of arrears was Rs. 37,907. A sum of Rs. 41,492 was collected, inclusive of arrears.

**187.** An area of 3,381 acres of Amrit Mahal Kaval lands was transferred to the Revenue department for grant to raiyats for cultivation.

Cattle Breeding Station, Ajjampur.

**188.** The total strength of cattle at the Cattle Breeding Station at Ajjampur and its sub-stations was 947. The number of calves born was 170. The total number of deaths was 29. One hundred and thirty-two animals,

consisting of 23 bulls, 51 bull-calves, 19 bullocks and 21 heifers were sold for Rs. 11,335. The quantity of milk obtained was 36,445 lb. The average milk yield per cow per day was 3·6 lb. Realisations from the sale of dairy produce amounted to Rs. 1,068.

Sheep Breeding.

**189.** Sheep breeding was continued at Hebbal, Yelachihalli and Ajjampur. The strength of sheep of all kinds in the three places was 519. The births and deaths were 251 and 120, respectively.

**190.** The Kolar Sheep Breeders' Association had 166 members. The number of sheep under the control of the Association was 10,000, of which 4,000 were white and 4,800 of mixed colours. The Association issued 62 breeding rams to its members. The number of animals machine-shorn was 12,788 and the number dipped to protect from insect parasites was 5,007. The prices obtained by the Association for different kinds of wool were Re. 0-10-11 per lb. of wool from cross-breds, Re. 0-6-5 for white wool from country sheep and Re. 0-3-2 for wool of mixed colours.

**191.** Poultry keeping received increased attention at Hebbal and Ajjampur. The monthly average laying of the birds raised in the Hebbal farm rose from 12 for White Leghorn and 10 for Rhode Island Red to 15 and 14, respectively. The total egg production was 16,269 (5,375). Several individual birds laid over 200 with an 'A' grade percentage as high as 86. Eighty-three cocks, 43 hens and 653 chickens and 3,793 fertile eggs were sold. Three thousand, two hundred and sixty-one eggs were incubated, the highest percentage in a single batch being 84. Even in spite of the low prices at which fertile eggs and chickens were sold, the total income exceeded the total recurring expenditure. The number of birds at the beginning of the year was 105. At the close it was 426.

**192.** The Nagenahalli poultry farm was opened in the middle of September 1937 to serve as a demonstration and distribution centre. The birds and appliances were exhibited at the Chunchankatte cattle fair and the District Conference at Mandya.

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## (iii) Sericulture.

Condition of the silk industry.

**193.** The quantity of raw silk imported into India, which was 2,191,436 pounds in the year ending 31st March 1936, was 1,974,489 pounds in the following year and 2,535,274 pounds in 1937-38. The declared value per pound fell to Rs. 2-12-11 in April 1938. The imports of silk yarn have fallen from 3,628,395 pounds in 1935-36 to 2,337,288 pounds in 1937-38, but the imports of artificial silk yarn have increased from 17,628,884 to 31,589,038 pounds. The imports of artificial silk piece-goods (without mixtures) showed a decrease of about 12,623,723 yards during the year, the imports of this commodity during 1936-37 and 1937-38 being 102,318,661 yards and 89,694,938 yards, respectively. On the other hand, the imports of artificial silk piece-goods (with mixtures) showed an increase of 4,191,982 yards, the imports of this article during 1936-37 and 1937-38 being 11,886,856 yards and 16,078,838 yards, respectively. Thus, there has been an abnormal increase in the imports of artificial silk piece-goods (with mixtures) and artificial silk yarn.

Area under mulberry.

**194.** The area under mulberry was 26,175 acres. Seventy-two cart loads of green mulberry cuttings and 6,000 saplings were supplied from Government farms to the sericulturists free of cost. There were at the end of the year 60 (40) mulberry topes. A large number of raiyats were given encouragement to raise mulberry trees in the backyard of their houses and along the margin of their fields. Mulberry topes were raised for purposes of demonstration in important sericultural villages along the Bidadi-Maddur, Bangalore-Devanhalli and Bangalore-Kolar roads.

Seed supply.

**195.** Although the scanty and unevenly distributed rainfall seriously affected the work of both Government and aided grainages, they were able to increase the supply of layings to an appreciable extent. The total quantity of disease-free layings and of cross-bred layings supplied was 93 lakhs (76 lakhs) and 70 lakhs (50 lakhs), respectively. Noticeable improvement was effected in rearings and it was possible to increase the average yield for 100

cross bred layings from 50 lb. in the previous year to 66 lb.

**196.** The Government sanctioned an additional grant of Rs. 45,300 for the purpose of increasing the production of disease-free layings and of reducing the manufacturing cost of Mysore silk. This has enabled the Department to increase the accommodation and improve the equipment in Government grainages and stimulate mulberry cultivation. One Government grainage was started at Hindiganal.

Experimental and propaganda work.

**197.** Experiments conducted on the farms related to the manures suited to mulberry, improvement of local mulberry by grafting and budding, the comparative merits of bush and tree mulberry leaf, and of leaves from seedlings and from cuttings, the rearing and crossing of foreign races of silk-worms, the preservation of silk-worm eggs and cocoons by refrigeration, the determination of the sex of pupæ in cocoons and the value of seed cocoons obtained from different localities for purposes of propagation.

**198.** The staff on propaganda work in the several important sericultural centres constantly visited the rearing houses and gardens of sericulturists and rendered them technical assistance in time. They helped the sericulturists in obtaining timely supply of green mulberry cuttings, supplies of mulberry saplings, seedlings and of disease-free layings. Improved methods of rearing, such as brushing the eggs gently with a feather to make almost all the eggs hatch on the same day, using paddy husk to clean the worms, feeding the worms with suitable leaves, to avoid incidence of grasserie and flacherie were demonstrated in the very houses of the rearers. These improvements have been adopted by a number of sericulturists specially those who use cross-bred layings. The sericulturists were explained the advantages of using the powder of ground nut oil cake and ammonium sulphate as manure for mulberry gardens and some of them applied those manures with satisfactory results. Arrangements were made to stock such manure in the Central Silk farms for sale.

V 38 & N 38 (B)

**199.** Two items of research in regard to refrigeration of cross-bred layings and multivoltine seed cocoons were in progress. The Government of India are meeting a portion of the cost of conducting those researches.

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Practical application of the results of research work in regard to refrigeration of pure Mysore layings was carried out in many of the Government and aided grainages.

Filature and reeling.

**200.** The Government Filature worked for 303 days. The output of raw silk was 9,537 (7,498) pounds.

## (iv) Civil Veterinary Department.

Contagious diseases.

**201.** Bangalore district, which was free from Rinderpest for several years, was infected during the year and fifty-six villages were affected. The disease was brought under control by vigorous inoculation campaign. The number of animals protected was 51,762 (39,815).

**202.** Anthrax was severe in the Mysore and Bangalore districts. The number of animals protected against the disease was 23,145 (19,992). Hæmorrhagic septicæmia appeared in a severe form in the Hassan, Kadur, Shimoga and Chitaldrug districts. The number of animals protected was 32,732 (30,356). A severe outbreak of strangles was encountered among the military horses of the Mysore Horse and the Mysore Lancers. The disease subsided without any casualties, as a result of the timely use of the auto-vaccine prepared in Mysore.

Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries.

**203.** There were 75 Veterinary Institutions in the State. The number of fresh cases admitted for treatment was 269,221 and the number of operations and castrations conducted was 20,478 and 29,762, respectively.

Rural Veterinary aid.

**204.** The Veterinary Officers treated 53,472 cases, operated on 1,290 cattle and castrated 38,911 animals during their tours. The staff attended 101 cattle fairs.

Scientific section.

**205.** Investigations on Johne's disease, subsidised by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, were continued.

## (v) The Serum Institute.

Sera and Vaccine.

**206.** The Mysore Serum Institute prepared and supplied to places outside the State and the Mysore Civil Veterinary department 336,000 (359,000) and 568,000 (356,000) unit doses, respectively, of products of various kinds. A large quantity of black-quarter bacterin, *viz.*,

307,300 (133,500) doses, was supplied to the Department. The Governments of Hyderabad, Baroda, Coorg, Cochin, Pudukottai, Indore, Bhopal, Bhavanagar, Jodhpur, Trivandrum, Kolhapur, Sangli, Ujjain, Belgaum, Savanur, Pondicherry, Kathiawar, Ramdurg, Ichalkaranji, Agra, Allahabad, Mori, Pallamkottah, Sawanthwadi and Colombo continued to obtain their requirements from this Institute. New preparations at the Institute were vaccines against rabies, anthrax, strangles and chicken-pox. The breeding of guinea-pigs and rabits for use in experiments conducted at the Institute was continued. The revenue realised was Rs. 1,46,700 (Rs. 1,00,600).

## (vi) Labour and Wages.

Labour and Wages.

**207.** The wages of skilled labour continued to range from annas 6 to Rs. 4 a day, and of unskilled labour from annas 2 to Re. 1. The rate of cart-hire ranged from Re. 1 to Rs. 5 as in the previous year.

Emigration and Immigration.

**208.** There was no unusual movement of people either from or into the State.

## (vii) Manufactures, Arts and Industries.

Financial aid to industries.

**209.** Loans to the extent of Rs. 43,000 were sanctioned by the Department to 42 persons for promoting industrial concerns, village and cottage industries. Of these, loans to the extent of Rs. 35,000 were for starting minor industries, such as machine workshops, flour mills, power looms, and manufactures of lametta and glue. The rest were for starting rural and cottage industries, such as coir industry, handloom weaving, dyeing works, boot and shoe manufacture, toy and rattan works. Out of the outstandings, Rs. 72,500 was recovered against loans previously sanctioned.

Central Industrial Workshop.

**210.** Work of the value of Rs. 1,38,300 was turned out in the Central Industrial Workshop. The major portion of the work done was for Government departments and the Mysore Sugar Company. Manufacture of improved appliances for village industries was also taken up. Fourteen students of the Indian Institute of Science, the Engineering

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College and the School of Engineering were given practical training.

Government Soap Factory

**211.** Production of soap in the Factory increased to 611 tons. The amount realised in sales was Rs. 5,04,171. A sum of Rs. 5,838 was incurred towards capital expenditure on the Factory. The erection of the glycerine recovery plant was completed.

Industrial and Testing Laboratory.

**212.** The total output of several kinds of medicinal preparation in the Pharmaceutical Section of the Laboratory was 1,27,016 lb (95,642 lb). The production of Turkey Red oil came to 31 tons. Pharmaceutical preparations valued at Rs. 51,570 were supplied to the Government Medical Stores. Drugs worth Rs. 14,589 (Rs. 5,317) were supplied to the Veterinary department. Sales of medicines to the public to the extent of Rs. 25,021 (Rs. 6,377) were effected.

**213.** The new product "Vitoferrin" became popular in the South Indian market. Experiments relating to the manufacture of crayons were completed and it is proposed to carry on the work on commercial lines. In the Laboratory 79 samples were tested and certificates issued.

Bitumen Plant.

**214.** There was a large demand for bitumen emulsion. The total quantity produced was 3,51,395 (1,88,760) gallons. The selling price was reduced from six annas to five annas and six pies per gallon. In spite of this reduction, the value of sales was Rs. 1,23,689 (Rs. 56,215).

**215.** A duplicate plant was established at Mysore to meet the growing demand for emulsion and to secure economies in transport. The manufacturing operation in that plant was commenced from 15th June 1937. About 1,200 gallons of emulsion had been produced by the end of the official year 1936-37. The total production during 1937-38 was 173,420 gallons. The supplies made to the Mysore Municipality and the several Divisions of the Public Works Department were 166,785 gallons. As the demand for emulsion increased during the months of May and June, the plant had to be worked in three shifts and additional storage tanks had to be provided.

Lac Factory.

**216.** There was an all round improvement in the production of several kinds of products in the Lac Factory.

About 12,778 lb. (6,332 lb.) of sealing-wax were produced. The production of lac polish was 3,007 (1,793) gallons and varnishes and paints 1,907 (539) gallons. The sales amounted to Rs. 18,424 (Rs. 9,903). Several new products like railway-grade sealing-wax and insulating varnish contributed to the increase in production and sales.

The Weaving Institute.

**217.** Fifty students were under training in the certificate and artizan courses. In the research section, the following items of work were attended to :—

(i) Manufacture of ribbon looms for 8 ribbons and improvements to the pit automatic loom.

(ii) The manufacture of Benarese type sarees, of Madras kerchiefs, and of mosquito curtains and *namda* and rope making.

Spinning Centres.

**218.** The Centre at Badanaval increased its *khadi* sales to about Rs. 65,000. There were 2,800 spinners and 140 weavers working under the control of the Centre. For securing greater efficiency in the methods of spinning and carding, improved appliances of the value of Rs. 4,000 were proposed to be distributed among the spinners at half cost. Two new centres, one at Kolar and the other at Thuruvanur in the Chitaldrug district, were started. The Centre at Kolar is concentrating attention on improvements in the spinning and weaving of wool.

Industrial Education. Chamarajendra Technical Institute.

**219.** Three hundred and eighty-eight students were under training. The total expenditure on the Training Section of the Institute amounted to Rs. 45,000. In the Workshop section, goods of the value of Rs. 75,000 were manufactured. The sales amounted to Rs. 78,000. Production as well as sales increased by 50 per cent, as compared with the previous year.

Industrial Schools.

**220.** Four hundred and seventy one Technical students were under training in the nine industrial schools under the control of the Department and a sum of Rs. 13,000 was spent on scholarships. Articles of the value of Rs. 35,000 were manufactured and sold by these institutions. Wool weaving and spinning classes are to be opened at the Government Industrial School, Chitaldrug. Four private industrial schools received grants from Government aggregating to Rs. 6,816.

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Home Industries.

**221.** One new home industries institution was started at Channapatna during the year. There were 13 home industries classes working at the close of the year. They received grants from Government to the extent of Rs. 8,190. The number of women under training was 919.

Large scale Industries.

**222.** In the year 1937, the large scale industrial establishments in the State increased by 96. There were 364 such establishments, of which 31 were seasonal. The average number of persons employed daily was 58,450 (50,514).

**223.** Among the large scale industries newly started or to be started with the assistance of Government, mention may be made of the Mysore Chemicals and Fertilizers, Ltd., the Mysore Silk Filatures, Ltd., the Mysore Vegetable Oil Products, Ltd., the Mysore Coffee Curing Works, Ltd., the Mysore Tannery, Ltd., and the Mysore Glass and Enamelling Works, Ltd.

**224.** There are now 24 large industrial establishments owned or aided by Government with a total capital investment of about Rs. 5 crores and these are affording employment to more than 20,000 skilled and unskilled persons directly or indirectly.

Rural and Cottage Industries.

**225.** Improvements were effected in the existing rural and cottage industries and new industries were started wherever possible. The work done falls under two heads (1) providing spare time avocation to the agriculturists and (2) improving the work of the village artizans. Detailed survey of existing conditions were carried out in 120 villages.

Handloom Weaving.

**226.** A detailed survey of the hand loom weaving industry was conducted in several important weaving centres. Demonstrations in improved methods of weaving were conducted in twelve important centres. One thousand and two hundred people received training in these demonstrations and some of them have already introduced improved appliances costing Rs. 2,600. They were able to sell their products readily and obtain better prices for them.

Other village and cottage industries.

**227.** Among the rural industries already introduced and established on improved lines, mention may be made of manufacture of agricultural and other implements of daily use, coir industry, rope making, lacquerware and wooden toys, reed mat making, tanning and curing of hides and skins,

manufacture of glue, and of hand made paper and small units of tile factories worked by hand power, suited to rural conditions.

Weights and Measures Act.

**228.** The use of certified weights and measures was in force in 32 notified areas. Standard weights and measures of the value of Rs. 4,300 were sold and the testing staff tested and stamped 7,113 weights and measures. Prosecutions were launched in 122 cases, of which 103 ended in conviction.

Inventions and designs.

**229.** Fifty-one applications for patents were dealt with and 30 were accepted. Thirty-one certificates for renewal of patents were granted. A Patent Office bulletin containing a list of patents granted and designs registered during the period from 1926-27 to 1936-37 was published.

Factories Act.

**230.** There were 247 registered factories, of which 48 were seasonal. The average number of persons employed in these factories was 25,526. The number of factories inspected was 229.

Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories.

**231.** Twenty-two ginning and 7 pressing factories were working in the State. The total number of bales pressed was 17,409.

Workmen's Compensation Act.

**232.** Of the 220 cases that came up for disposal before the Commissioners for workmen's compensation, 194 cases were disposed of. Of these 60 related to accidents which proved fatal. Compensation amounting to Rs. 44,366 was deposited and Rs. 31,502 was distributed.

Steam Boilers and Prime Movers Act.

**233.** The total number of boilers in the State at the close of the year was 229, of which 213 were examined and licensed. The amount of fees collected was Rs. 5,267.

Labour.

**234.** There were 3 labour disturbances, two in the mining area in Kolar Gold Field and one in the Government Electric Factory in Bangalore. The duration of these disturbances was very short and normal conditions were restored very soon. Excepting in these three cases, the relations between the employers and the employed in industrial establishments were satisfactory.

Show Rooms and Sales Depots.

**235.** There were five sales depots including two new depots, one at Madras and the other at Hyderabad (Deccan), which were opened in March 1938.

**236.** The sales at the Arts and Crafts Depot, Bangalore, amounted to Rs. 61,000 (Rs. 28,000).

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237. Sales at the depots in Bombay and Madras amounted to Rs. 28,000. Sales in Hyderabad area amounted to Rs. 2,500.

Marketing Survey.

238. Marketing surveys on a number of important commodities were concluded. Brief summaries of reports on coffee, bananas, oranges, pine-apples, grapes, mangoes and potatoes were published for general information.

### Mysore Iron and Steel Works.

239. The plant worked throughout the year. Twenty-two thousand, seven hundred and twenty-one tons of pig iron were manufactured. The pipe foundry produced 8,468 tons of pipes. Other products manufactured were 22,841 tons of ingots and 17,471 tons of finished steel sections. Nineteen thousand six hundred and ninety-three tons of forest charcoal and 6,288 tons of retort charcoal were supplied for use in the blast furnace.

240. The demand for the products manufactured in the Steel section sharply decreased from December 1937. The total sales, including miscellaneous receipts, amounted to Rs. 35,03,001 (Rs. 31,89,192). The operations of the year resulted in a profit of Rs. 70,442.

241. A sale room was opened in Madras.

242. The capital outlay during the year, on the cement plant was Rs. 7,72,144 and on minor capital works Rs. 94,533.

### Sandalwood Oil Factory.

243. The Forest Department supplied 2,003 (1803) tons of sandalwood. However, a decline in sandalwood oil sales was noticed in all the centres, except India.

## (viii) Trade and Commerce.

Imports.

244. Imports of merchandise by rail, which had suffered a heavy decline both in quantity and value last year, recovered in 1937-38, the totals being 13·13 (12·29) million maunds and Rs. 12·66 (11·89) crores. The increase in imports was mainly due to larger receipt of raw materials and manufactures. The imports of rice, gram and pulse suffered a further decline. The decline under rice was

55,500 pallas valued at Rs. 7,12,556 and under grain and pulse, 50,141 maunds valued at Rs. 27·67 lakhs. There was a further and heavy fall in the imports of refined sugar by 16,082 maunds to 13,241 maunds and in value by Rs. 1,88,702 to Rs. 1,07,745, due to the increased production of the Mysore Sugar Company. The value of fresh fruits imported into the State amounted to about Rs. 9 lakhs. The quantity of groundnut oil imported was 66,942 maunds as against 80,086 maunds in 1936-37. Imports of petrol into the State rose from 2,165,109 gallons to 2,533,605 gallons, while imports of kerosine oil increased from 3,870,731 gallons to 3,971,809 gallons. The imports of raw cotton increased in quantity from 215,250 maunds to 236,384 maunds and in value from Rs. 43 lakhs to Rs. 45 lakhs. The total value of machinery imported was estimated at about Rs. 82 lakhs. Cast iron (pig and castings) imported into the State rose in value by about Rs. 25 lakhs.

Exports.

**245.** Exports of merchandise by rail maintained the level of the previous year. The total value of exports amounted to about Rs. 9 crores. Further increases were recorded under gram and pulse, ragi, jawar and bajra and refined sugar, while the exports of rice, paddy, chillies and jaggery suffered a decline. The exports of sugar rose from 380,453 maunds valued at about Rs. 38 lakhs to 570,720 maunds valued at about Rs. 45 lakhs. The quantity of jaggery exported decreased by 64,553 maunds and the value realised by Rs. 1,56,990. Fresh fruits of the value of about Rs. 12 lakhs were exported from the State. The quantity of betelnuts exported decreased further by about 22,000 maunds to 124,034 maunds and the value realised by Rs. 6,000. Exports of different kinds of vegetable oils, which had shown a marked improvement during the previous year suffered a set back. Groundnut oil exports decreased from 67,330 maunds valued at Rs. 8,11,132 to 61,335 maunds valued at Rs. 5,75,866. In the case of oil seeds, there were increases in the exports of copra, castor, gingelly and cotton accompanied by a heavy decrease in the exports of groundnut. There was a further improvement in the export trade in raw cotton during the year. The quantity exported rose from 54,278 maunds to 59,799 maunds and the value realised from Rs. 10,82,298 to Rs. 12,87,348.

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There was a further increase in the exports of cotton piece-goods by 792,240 lb. The value of pig-iron and castings exported amounted to about Rs. 21·75 lakhs.

## (ix) Associations for Banking and Trading.

### (a) Co-operative Societies and Land Mortgage Banks.

**246.** The following statement compares the conditions of the movement during the year with those of the previous year :—

| Particulars | 1936-37 | 1937-38 |
|---|---|---|
| Number of Societies ... ... | 1,862 | 1,893 |
| Do members ... ... | 146,163 | 139,609 |
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| Amount of share capital paid up ... | 53,67,019 | 53,81,565 |
| Deposits by individuals ... ... | 1,06,26,696 | 1,20,67,089 |
| Do societies ... ... | 7,12,712 | 7,29,378 |
| Loans from the Apex and Central Banks ... | 26,56,611 | 28,71,478 |
| Loans from Government ... ... | 2,92,084 | 3,55,733 |
| Reserve Fund ... ... | 32,35,061 | 33,81,910 |
| Other Funds ... ... | 11,39,134 | 10,60,378 |
| Total working capital ... ... | 2,40,29,317 | 2,58,47,531 |
| Loans made during the year ... ... | 1,04,91,208 | 83,61,071 |
| Loans recovered do ... ... | 1,04,79,004 | 76,23,238 |
| Total transactions ... ... | 8,07 75,389 | 10,34,09,145 |
| Net Profits ... ... | 3,72,307 | 4,12,545 |

Loans.

**247.** The amounts borrowed by societies came to Rs. 3,07,184. As several institutions had adopted the course of repaying their obligations to the Government and central financing banks before disbursing fresh loans to their members, and many would-be borrowers had reached the end of their credit, loan transactions showed a decrease. Loans to the extent of Rs. 25,23,300 were issued to members for productive purposes, of Rs. 20,08,700 for redeeming previous encumbrances, of Rs. 12,34,800 for constructing, purchasing and repairing houses, of Rs. 1,16,200 for paying land revenue and of Rs. 8,40,900 for non-productive purposes.

Central Banks.

**248.** There were 13 Central societies, of which 11 were financing banks and two propaganda institutions. Their total membership stood at 3,088. Their share

capital increased from Rs. 6,58,453 to Rs. 6,72,877; and their deposits also increased from Rs. 54,52,645 to Rs. 55,17,539. The net profits fell from Rs. 40,460 to Rs. 26,599, owing to the non-realisation of interest due from members of the Central Co-operative Bank and the Apex Bank, Bangalore.

The Mysore Provincial Co-operative Apex Bank, Limited.

**249.** The membership of the Apex Bank in respect of individuals and societies, decreased from 246 to 240 and increased from 985 to 1,001, respectively. The issue of loans to societies amounted to Rs. 1,76,142 (Rs. 1,80,943). Of this amount a sum of Rs. 72,985 (Rs. 44,750) was lent to house building societies. The amounts of principal and interest recovered were Rs. 1,71,373 (Rs. 2,49,046) and Rs. 1,26,253 (Rs. 1,43,179), respectively. The percentage of overdues under all heads to the total outstandings was 77·96 (74·6).

Primary Societies—Agricultural.

**250.** The number of societies under this class increased from 1,417 to 1,445, as a result of the policy of expansion. The membership showed an increase also from 62,229 to 62,307. The share and working capitals of those societies increased from Rs. 11,35,220 and Rs. 55,00,845 to Rs. 11,87,225 and Rs. 58,77,661, respectively. Out of the 1,445 societies, 1,365 were credit institutions, 21 agricultural supply societies, 34 grain banks, and four marketing societies.

**251.** The credit societies had a membership of 60,313, a paid-up share capital of Rs. 11,65,778, a deposit of Rs. 5,61,866 and a total working capital of Rs. 57,68,346. They issued loans to the extent of Rs. 9,98,144 (Rs. 8,05,661) and recovered Rs. 8,69,155 (Rs. 8,30,821). The percentage of overdues to demand decreased from 75·9 to 73·2, due not so much to increased recoveries but to the grant of extension of time in deserving cases.

Agricultural Supply Societies.

**252.** The supply societies had a membership of 689, a paid-up share capital of Rs. 13,013, a deposit of Rs. 1,328 and a total working capital of Rs. 75,252. Their purchases and sales amounted to Rs. 3,503 and Rs. 3,504, respectively.

Marketing Societies.

**253.** There were four sale societies, two for the sale of areca and two for cardamom.

Non-Agricultural Societies.

**254.** There were 435 (432) non-agricultural societies, with a membership of 74,214 (80,942). Their share capital fell from Rs. 35,73,346 to Rs. 35,21,413. Their deposits,

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reserve fund and total working capital, however, increased from Rs. 54,39,024, Rs. 15,82,579 and Rs. 1,16,86,284 to Rs. 67,14,348, Rs 16,90,113 and Rs. 1,30,25,463, respectively. They earned a net profit of Rs. 3,42,434 (Rs. 3,74,523). The percentage of overdues to demand was 27·7 (23·0). Of those societies, 292 are credit institutions, 72 consumers' societies, and 67 industrial societies.

Urban Credit Societies.

**255.** The 292 (287) urban credit societies worked satisfactorily. Their share capital, deposits, reserve fund and working capital increased from Rs. 28,76,635, Rs, 42,26,057, Rs. 12,90,585 and Rs. 92,00,242 to Rs. 29,27,661, Rs. 54,93,541, Rs. 13,77,056 and Rs. 1,05,41,771, respectively, though their membership decreased from 59,610 to 55,595. They issued loans to the extent of Rs. 56,39,185 and recovered Rs. 51,20,487.

Consumers' Societies.

**256.** There were 72 (75) consumers' societies. They had a membership of 16,507 and a working capital of Rs. 22,98,352. They earned a net profit of Rs. 92,879, having effected purchases and sales to the extent of Rs. 12,90,950 and Rs. 13,80,935, respectively.

Weavers' Societies.

**257.** There were 62 (61) weavers' societies. Of those, 16 were for members of the Depressed Classes living in the Mandya and Maddur taluks. More than 30 per cent of those societies worked as mere credit institutions.

Sericultural Societies.

**258.** The number of Sericultural societies remained the same as in last year, *viz.*, 17. They had a membership of 423, a share capital of Rs. 2,520 and a working capital of Rs. 8,293, resulting in a net profit of Rs. 1,329. They supplied disease-free layings to the extent of 587,110 (398,861).

House Building Societies.

**259.** There were 25 house building societies at the close of the year. Those societies had a membership of 3,818 (3,276), share capital of Rs. 1,33,721 (Rs. 1,17,060), deposits of Rs. 2,80,243 (Rs. 1,89,111), a reserve fund of Rs. 47,155 (Rs. 43,656) and a working capital of Rs. 9,61,993 (Rs. 7,39,965). Their total transactions amounted to Rs. 18,83,370 (Rs. 12,42,376), which resulted in a net profit of Rs. 9,764 (Rs. 7,678).

**260.** The Bangalore City Housing Co-operative Society the premier society of the kind, had 839 (853) members

with a working capital of Rs. 3,89,371 (Rs. 2,73,197). It had a share capital of Rs. 57,698 (Rs. 49,938) and a reserve fund of Rs. 7,359 (Rs. 6,262). The borrowings amounted to Rs. 1,32,347 (Rs. 95,000), and the total turnover to Rs. 8,42,243 (Rs. 6,65,274). The net profit realised was Rs. 4,476 (Rs. 2,364).

Co-operative Societies for Depressed Classes.

**261.** There were 172 (183) societies for the Depressed Classes. Those societies had a membership of 5,410 (5,607), a share capital of Rs. 24,900 (Rs. 35,859), a deposit of Rs. 5,937 (Rs. 4,700) and a working capital of Rs. 1,26,657 (Rs. 1,16,657). The total loans outstanding against the members of those societies amounted to Rs. 1,18,039 (Rs. 1,37,750), and their total transactions to Rs. 93,088 (Rs. 63,525), resulting in a net profit of Rs. 1,707 (—Rs. 2,430).

Central Land Mortgage Bank.

**262.** The lending operations of the Mysore Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank were further extended to five more taluks. The membership and paid-up share capital of the Bank were 212 (213) and Rs. 72,600 (Rs. 66,000)). The reserve fund at the close of the year stood at Rs. 8,792 (Rs. 7,467). The working of the Bank resulted in a net profit of Rs. 12,012 (Rs. 8,576). The Bank received subscriptions to the extent of Rs. 2,40,200 towards the fourth series of debentures carrying interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The total borrowings of the Bank under the four series of debentures so far issued amounts to Rs. 8,00,800.

**263.** In 171 (111) cases, loans amounting to Rs. 2,10,475 (Rs. 1,47,385) were sanctioned and 88 (53) applications for loans amounting to Rs. 1,86,022 (Rs. 1,02,945) were rejected. The amount of loans disbursed was Rs. 1,97,160 (Rs. 1,38,050) in 162 (106) cases. The total amount of loans sanctioned by the Bank from its inception till the end of the year amounted to Rs. 8,73,385 in 643 cases, out of which a sum of Rs. 7,97,735 had been disbursed in 587 cases.

**264.** The demand and collection under loans were Rs. 66,906 (Rs. 67,927), and Rs. 57,605 (Rs. 53,944), respectively, leaving a balance of Rs. 9,300 (Rs. 13,983) unrecovered at the end of the year. The percentage of overdues to demand was 13·91 (20·58).

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Primary Land Mortgage Societies.

**265.** There were 25 Land Mortgage societies working at the beginning of the year and seven more were added. They had a membership of 3,711 (2,784), a share capital of Rs. 84,925 (Rs. 69,585) and a reserve fund of Rs. 3,117 (Rs. 2,631). The outstanding loans against members amounted to Rs. 6,69,535 (Rs. 4,92,146). The total working capital and transactions were Rs. 7,61,926 (Rs. 5,69,125) and Rs. 6,33,665 (Rs. 4,77,131), respectively. The working of the societies resulted in a net profit of Rs. 6,159 (—Rs. 877).

Finance.

**266.** A total cost of Rs. 1,36,554 (Rs. 1,27,234) was incurred by Government on the administration of the Department.

## (b) Joint-Stock Companies.

**267.** The number of joint-stock companies limited by shares was 160 at the beginning of the year. Twenty-nine new companies were registered, two went into voluntary liquidation, and six were struck off the roll. There were 181 joint-stock companies at the close of the year. In addition, there were 19 companies limited by guarantee. The aggregate paid-up capital of the companies rose to Rs. 2,08,81,374 (Rs. 1,79,74,073). There were 102 companies which had been incorporated outside the State but having a place of business in Mysore. These dealt chiefly with banking, insurance and trade.

**268.** The number of persons holding auditors' certificates at the close of the year was 57, of whom 13 held permanent certificates.

**269.** Ten institutions were registered under the Societies Registration Act and one was struck off the roll. There were 296 literary, scientific and charitable societies on the register at the close of the year.

## (x) Transfers of land.

**270.** There were 36,718 (5,907) transfers of land by order of Courts—Civil and Revenue—involving an extent of 61,997 (39,164) acres. Transfers by private contracts and gifts numbered 36,507, involving 104,138 acres.

## (xi) Condition of the people.

Seasonal conditions.

**271.** The recorded rainfall was 1·14 inches less than that of the previous year, and 5·21 inches less than the normal average for 35 years. Except in Shimoga and Kadur districts, where the monsoons were heavier than in the previous year, the rainfall was not generally adequate or well distributed. Seasonal conditions were thus not quite satisfactory and a large number of tanks did not receive adequate supplies of water. Consequently there was failure of wet crops necessitating the grant of remissions to the extent of Rs. 2,30,059. The acreage under all principal crops, *i.e.*, paddy, ragi, sugarcane and horsegram showed a decrease, while that under cholam showed a very inappreciable increase. The prices of agricultural produce continued to be low. There was, however, an adequate supply of food grains throughout the State and the agricultural stock were generally healthy. But in parts of Kolar, Tumkur, Mysore and Chitaldrug districts, there was shortage of drinking water and fodder, necessitating the undertaking of relief measures by way of providing work for labour and of sinking temporary wells and the throwing open of some State Forests for free grazing. On the whole the year was not a prosperous one to the agriculturists. The slump in the coffee and cardamom markets persisted and the difficulties of the planters continued as before. Loans under the coffee takavi loan scheme, to the extent of Rs. 9,000 in the Hassan district and Rs. 62,443 in the Kadur district, were issued to the planters.

Cattle mortality.

**272.** There was an increase in the total number of deaths of cattle in the State. Black-quarter, Anthrax, Rinderpest, Foot and Mouth Disease and other epidemics that appeared in certain parts were promptly brought under control by the preventive measures taken by the Veterinary department.

Accidental fires.

**273.** Six hundred and forty-nine cases of accidental fires resulted in the loss of eight human lives, 153 head of cattle, nine fowls and property valued at Rs. 1,52,287. The Shimoga district reported the largest number of fires and the value of property destroyed there was also the highest.

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## (xii) Forests.

Area and Classification.

**274.** The total area of forests at the close of the year was 4,604·41 square miles, made up of the following :—

| | Sq. miles. |
|---|---|
| State Forests and Plantations ... | 3,695·97 |
| Reserved lands under Section 4 ... | 237·51 |
| Do do 35 ... | 69·67 |
| Minor Forests ... | 405·84 |
| Village Forests ... | 90·58 |
| Other lands under the management of the Department. | 104·84 |
| Total ... | 4,604·41 |

**275.** *Settlement, Demarcation, Survey and Working Plans.*—Out of 27 blocks which were due for settlement, thirteen blocks covering an area of 38·44 square miles were settled during the year. One hundred and forty three miles of permanent demarcation lines were newly cut. Five State forests with an aggregate area of 65·93 square miles and 14·07 square miles of enclosures and overlaps were surveyed. Maps of 25 forests were printed and published. Field maps of 8 State forests and 29 Minor forests surveyed during last year were fair-drawn and made ready for publication. The drafting of the timber working plan report for four of the important forests of the Bhadravati division comprising an area of 77·95 square miles and the field work for the revision of the working plans of the State and Minor forests, on either side of the Anandapuram-Sagar Railway line comprising an area of 102·91 square miles were completed. Out of a total area of 3638·04 square miles of State forests, 1891·92 square miles are now provided with regular working plans and 506·91 square miles are worked under provisional schemes. All the sandal trees growing on 57,179 acres in the Arkalgud taluk and part of the Hole-Narsipur taluk were enumerated.

Communications and buildings.

**276.** A sum of Rs. 18,070 was spent on roads and bridges, Rs. 33,587 on new buildings and Rs. 7,726 on repairs to old buildings. A sum of Rs. 1,799 was spent on the improvement of water facilities. A sum of Rs. 2,222

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was spent on improvement of gardens in the compounds of forest lodges.

Protection.

**277.** Special fire protection was attempted over an area of 22,46,124 acres, and an area of 22,42,365 acres was successfully protected, the percentage of success being 99·92. Attempts to check the spread of Spike disease among Sandal trees were continued.

Forest offences.

**278.** The number of cases for disposal was 2,008, inclusive of 140 cases of last year. Of these, 1,868 cases were disposed of. The amount of composition fees recovered was Rs. 16,443. The number of cases of injury to sandal trees reported was 113 and the number of cases disposed of was 153, including some of the pending cases of previous year. The amount of damage recovered was Rs. 2,156.

Grazing.

**279.** Owing to adverse seasonal conditions and scarcity of fodder in certain parts of the State, one State forest in the Shimoga division, three in the Chitaldrug district and all the State forests in Tumkur, Bukkapatna and Madhugiri ranges of the Tumkur district, were thrown open for grazing during the year. Besides, lopping of kamara trees for fodder was also allowed in three forests of the Chitaldrug district.

Sylviculture.

**280.** The natural regeneration of teak was as usual poor and that of the other principal species such as *honne, jambe, beete, matti, jalari* and sandalwood was satisfactory in all the deciduous forests. *Jambe* regeneration was plentiful in the Shimoga and Bhadravati divisions. Thick regeneration of bamboos has come up in the State forests of the Bhadravati division, where small bamboos had seeded and died in the year 1932. In the exploited areas in the evergreen zone, the regeneration of the ghat species such as *nagasampige*, white cedar, *devadari, surahonne, dhuma, balagi* and *kiralbhogi* was profuse. Coppice reproduction of all the species was generally satisfactory in all the divisions.

Afforestation.

**281.** Teak plantations were increased by 476 acres. The total area of teak plantations under the management of the Department is now 12,243 acres or 19·13 square miles, which is a very valuable asset to Government. Extensive plantings of casuarina—610 acres—were carried out in the Bangalore, Kolar, Mysore and Hassan districts and important fuel species were raised by sowings in all

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the Maidan tracts. Afforestation work continued on the Chamundi hills, Gopalaswami hills, in the Talkad sand dunes, Hulikere blocks, the Bababudans and on the Nandi hills. Ratnagiri hills near Chikmagalur were taken up for afforestation. The work of planting up the hill slopes opposite the Saklespur travellers' bungalow was continued. Among the species planted were casuarina, eucalyptus, blue gum plants, cinchona and medicinal plants. Fruit plants were planted on the Gopalaswami hills and Hulikere blocks. The orchards at Yelagunda and Sangameswarapet were well maintained. The Krishnarajendra Jubilee orchard at Sultanpet near Nandi is in a very good condition.

Exploitation (a) Timber.

**282.** The quantities of timber cut in the forests brought to depots and sold during the year were, respectively, 825,207, 750,553 and 727,899 cubic feet. In addition to the above 54,643 'ascu' treated *dhuma* sleepers and 551 cubic feet of teak sleepers were supplied to the Mysore State Railway and the Mysore Iron and Steel Works. One thousand, five hundred and fifty 'ascu' treated *balagi* poles were supplied to the Electrical department. The mining companies on the Kolar Gold Field were supplied with 98,739 cubic feet of timber and 1,835 cubic feet of teakwood logs.

(b) Sandalwood.

**283.** The quantity of rough sandalwood collected was 2,252 tons. The supplies to the Sandalwood Oil Factory, Mysore, came to 1,953 tons of prepared wood. A quantity of 324 tons of good wood and 68 tons of white wood was sold in retail, from the several *kotis* in the State, the revenue realised being Rs. 2,00,063. The net receipts from the sale of sandalwood oil treated as forest revenue were Rs. 8,63,640 (Rs. 15,42,071).

(c) Fuel.

**284.** The realisations by the sale of firewood and charcoal amounted to Rs. 1,49,669. Fuel supplied to the Sandalwood Oil Factory, tobacco barns, silk factory and the Shimoga water works reached 16,962 tons, and the quantity of firewood and charcoal supplied to the Mysore Iron and Steel Works was 40,765 and 20,558 tons, respectively. For the first time a quantity of 3,898 tons of bamboos was supplied to the Mysore Paper Mills.

Saw Mill.

**285.** The Saw Mill at Shimoga worked for 304 days. The quantity of timber sawn was 84,007 cubic feet, the quantity of sawn materials obtained being 44,493 cubic feet.

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The revenue realised in the Saw Mill was Rs. 69,480. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 12,527. An internal fan kiln with reversible air circulation was erected as an adjunct to the Shimoga Saw Mill, at a cost of Rs. 3,386 and a Ranger who had been deputed to Dehra Dun for special study of the operations connected with artificial seasoning of timber, was placed in charge of the plant. A small 'ascu' treatment cylinder was erected at a cost of Rs. 2,427, for treating sawn sizes of jungle wood or structural purposes.

Wood Preservation plant.

**286.** The Wood preservation plant at Bhadravati worked for 232 days and 114,679 cubic feet of timber consisting of sleepers, balagi poles, fence posts, tree guards and other materials were treated.

Lac cultivation.

**287.** The quantity of *jalari* and *sagade* lac obtained and supplied to the Lac Factory was 620 and 8 maunds, respectively.

Elephants.

**288.** There were fifty elephants under the control of the Department. One calf was presented to the Bhopal State and another transferred to the Lalbagh in Bangalore for joy rides. One elephant was presented to the Victoria Gardens, Bombay. Another calf was sold to the Zoological Gardens at Mysore. There were 46 elephants under the control of the Department at the close of the year.

Settlement of Mahratta Kunbies.

**289.** At the end of the year, there were 311 families of kunbies with a population of 1,638 settled in 28 colonies.

Finance.

**290.** The opening balance was Rs. 4,02,041 to which was added a current demand of Rs. 27,39,671, inclusive of the receipts from sale of sandalwood oil amounting to Rs. 8,63,640. Out of the total demand of Rs. 31,41,712, a sum of Rs. 28,16,861 was collected and Rs. 23,707 written off, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 3,01,143.

**291.** The expenditure on conservancy and works was Rs. 7,20,311 and on establishments was Rs. 5,73,217.

## (xiii) Geology.

**292.** The number of mining leases, licenses and certificates of approval current during the year was 127 (111).

**293.** The area covered by mining leases and prospecting licenses was 72,324 acres (61,509 acres), excluding an

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area of 2,360 square miles held by the Indian Mines Development Syndicate, Ltd., under a prospecting license for gold.

Minerals other than gold.

**294.** Minerals other than gold produced in the State included iron, chromite, kaolin, magnesite, manganese, copper, mica, slatestone and soapstone.

Mining work by departmental agency.

**295.** Two thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven tons of chrome ore were won during the year from the Byrapur and Tallur mines and 3,180 tons were sold for Rs. 47,199.

**296.** Twenty-four tons of "B" grade kaolin were supplied to the Government Porcelain Factory and a total quantity of about 48 tons of asbestos was supplied to the Mysore Iron and Steel Works and the Mysore Paper Mills at Bhadravati and the Sandalwood Oil Factory at Mysore.

**297.** The Mysore Iron and Steel Works mined 34,105 tons of iron ore, 441 tons of manganese ore, 10,912 tons of limestone and 1,600 tons of dolomite.

Geological Survey.

**298.** The following areas, comprising about 200 square miles, were surveyed for special purposes:—

(1) A strip of country of about 60 square miles between Koppa and Tirthahalli was surveyed in detail to locate all the noticeable minerals of the region. In addition to kaolin, which forms the main economic mineral of the region, corundum, kyanite, beryl, tourmaline, garnet, mica and vein quartz were collected at several places.

(2) An area of about 50 square miles was surveyed in the Chitaldrug, Hiriyur and Hosadurga taluks in connection with the location of pyritiferous schists.

(3) An area of 70 square miles was surveyed near Bageshpur, Arsikere taluk, and the occurrence of graphite. garnet, muscovite and copper, in addition to kaolin and corundum was located.

(4) A small area around Ganacharpur, Bowringpet taluk, was surveyed to study in detail the origin of graphitic rocks found there.

(5) An area of 10 square miles in the Hole-Narsipur schist belt was examined to study the structural and metamorphic features of the rock formations.

(6) An area of 8 square miles in the neighbourhood of Marconahalli, Nagamangala taluk, was carefully

surveyed to study the nature and origin of the banded gneisses.

**299.** The total mining revenue (other than royalty on gold) was Rs. 96,236. The departmental expenditure for the year was Rs. 53,959. Finance.

## (xiv) Mines and Explosives.

**300.** As in the calendar year 1936, mining operations were carried on in 1937 in four mines on the Kolar Gold Field, *viz.*, the Mysore, Champion Reef, Oorgaum and Nundydroog Mines. The year's operations resulted in an output of 330,710·223 ozs. of fine gold and 24,642·07 ozs. of silver, showing a decrease of 1,145·93 ozs. of gold and 702·59 ozs. of silver, compared with the previous year's production. The total value realised was £ 2,307,306, showing a decrease of £ 9,120. The total dividends paid by the companies amounted to £ 519,864. The royalty payable to Government on the gold and silver produced and on the dividends or 'adjusted profits' amounted to £ 193,443. Inclusive of the previous year's balance of Rs. 3,89,635, the total demand for the year under royalty on gold and silver was Rs. 32,29,837. The collections amounted to Rs. 28,47,342. Gold Mines.

**301.** The total quantity of fine gold produced from the commencement of mining operations in 1882 to the end of the year 1937 was 18,897,760·810 ozs., of a total value of £ 86,435,893, and the dividends and royalty paid amounted to £ 25,525,519 and £ 4,880,104, respectively.

**302.** The number of persons employed in the mining industry was 26,666. Of this number, 24,239 were employed in gold mining and the rest in mining other minerals. Of the 24,239 persons employed in gold mining, 345 were Europeans, 541 Anglo-Indians and 23,353 Indians. Fifteen thousand, four hundred and eighty-six persons were employed underground and 8,753 on the surface. The general working hours underground and on the surface remained the same as in the previous year. Mining labour.

**303.** The total number of accidents was 223. Of these, 42 were fatal, 176 serious and five were accidents not connected with mining. Enquiries were instituted in all Accidents.

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cases. As a result, it was found that 21, or 9·63 per cent, were due to negligence, 18 or 8·26 per cent, were due to recklessness, and 179 or 82·11 per cent, were classed as unavoidable. In the 42 fatal accidents, 49 persons were either killed or died as a result of injuries received, giving a mortality of 1·84 (2·44) per 1,000 persons employed. There were five accidents which involved two or more fatalities. Classified according to causes, thirteen accidents due to rockbursts accounted for nineteen deaths, fourteen accidents due to fall in shafts, stopes, etc., accounted for fourteen deaths, and seven accidents due to explosives accounted for seven deaths. Twelve accidents which did not involve any casualties were reported under the Mining Rules.

Workmen's compensation.

**304.** One hundred and twenty-six claims for compensation, relating to 53 fatalities, 3 cases of permanent total disablement, and 70 of permanent partial disablement, arose from accidents in the mines on the Kolar Gold Field and the compensation awarded amounted to Rs. 70,986. In addition, compensation amounting to Rs. 29,088 was paid in cases of temporary disablement.

Prosecutions.

**305.** There were 48 prosecutions in respect of theft and illegal possession of mining materials, involving 70 persons, of whom 49 were convicted. Thirty prosecutions were also launched for offences under the Mines Act. Nine persons were prosecuted in connection with accidents.

Explosives.

**306.** Eight licenses were granted by the Government for the possession and sale of specified explosives (other than fulminates) from magazines, and the District Magistrates issued 799 licenses for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives. The District Magistrates were empowered to grant import licenses free of charge and the procedure to be adopted in the matter of obtaining licenses for the export of explosives from the British India to the Mysore State was laid down. All the main and subsidiary magazines included in the licenses granted by Government for the possession of specified explosives in bulk and all the daily supply magazines at important shaft heads were inspected by the officers of the Department. The total number of inspections of premises carried out by magistrates and police officers was 874. There were in all 50 accidents due to explosives, resulting in the death of 16 persons and

injuries to 60 others. The quantity of manufactured fire works that could be possessed by each licensee was raised from fifty pounds to one hundred.

Petroleum.

**307.** One hundred and seventy-four licenses were issued under the Mysore Petroleum Act and Rules, of which 140 were for the import, transport and possession of dangerous petroleum and thirty-four for non-dangerous petroleum. The total amount of license fees realised was Rs. 3,438. The total quantities of dangerous petroleum and kerosene imported into the State during the calendar year 1937 were 2,535,378 and 3,956,640 gallons, respectively.

Carbide of Calcium.

**308.** Five licenses for possession were granted under the Carbide of Calcium Rules.

## (xv) Public Works.

Buildings.

**309.** The principal works completed in the year were, in Bangalore, the new Mental hospital, the weaving shed attached to the Silver Jubilee Technological Institute and the building for the Red Cross Society and Maternity Home; and at Mysore, the frontage to the Exhibition buildings, the first floor to the Law Courts buildings, the new Railway offices and the Royal porch and tower at the Railway Station. Sri Narasimharaja hospital at Kolar and Sri Chamarajendra hospital at Hassan were also completed. Works in progress at Mysore were the construction of Sri Cheluvamba hospital for women, central Police Station and the Pathological block in the compound of Sri Krishnarajendra hospital. The expenditure on buildings amounted to Rs. 7,38,118. Repairs to the extent of Rs. 1,34,775 were carried out.

Military works.

**310.** An outlay of Rs. 31,683 was incurred on account of Military works. The important works carried out were certain improvements to the Barr Lines at Shimoga, and constucting a club building for the use of the Mysore Lancers. An expenditure of Rs. 23,922 was incurred on repairs.

Water supply —Chamaraj Sagar and water works.

**311.** The outlay on the maintenance of the old and new Chamaraj Sagar and Water works was Rs. 1,03,761 and Rs. 3,91,287, respectively. The average daily consumption of water during the year in Bangalore City and the

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Civil and Military Station was 3·50 (3·27) and 2·04 (1·90) million gallons, respectively. The total number of installations of water supply in houses is 9,806 in the City.

Bridges.

**312.** The work of constructing a masonry bridge across the Cauvery at Ramnathpur, Arkalgud taluk, was completed during the year and traffic was allowed over the bridge from August 1937. The construction of a bridge across the Shimsha near Halagur in the Malavalli taluk at an estimated cost of Rs. 85,250 was undertaken and the work made good headway. The other important works that were in progress were the bridges across the Vedavati at Kellodu and Allapur and the bridge across the Jinagehalla at Donehalli, Chitaldrug district.

Expenditure on bridges and roads.

**313.** A sum of Rs. 2,72,462 was spent on bridge works and new roads. An expenditure of Rs. 11,21,649 was incurred on annual maintenance and repairs to roads and bridges, inclusive of special repairs to certain State Fund roads.

Roads.

**314.** The motor road to the Nandi hills in the Kolar district is now in service and is being appreciated by tourists. The deviation of the Madras-Cannanore road near Maddur and laying track slabs, the formation of a site for an aerodrome at Jakkur near Bangalore, and the formation of a portion of the new road from Alur to Biccode in the Hassan district and other new roads from Jampenahalli to Nelhal in the Tumkur district, from Pavagada to join Madakasira-Hindupur road in the same district, from Chickjajur to Kodaganur in the Chitaldrug district were completed during the year. Among the road works in progress were the Hiriyur-Dharmapur road, the Channagiri-Shivani road, the Chitaldrug-Bheemasamudra road, the Sirigere-Sasalu road and the Aymangala-Yeraballi road.

**315.** A total length of 2,210 miles of State Fund roads was maintained, of which 2,086 miles were metalled. The average cost of maintenance including grant for special repairs was about Rs. 500 per mile.

District Board Funds.

**316.** The expenditure on District Board works executed by the Public Works Department was Rs. 6,72,724, of which a sum of Rs. 4,32,974 was incurred on the annual maintenance and special repairs to District Fund roads. A sum of Rs. 32,000 was granted as subvention from State

Funds towards certain District Fund roads. A total length of 3,663 miles of District Fund roads was maintained, of which 2,268 miles were metalled.

Irrigation.

**317.** The construction of a reservoir across the Shimsha at Marconahalli, Kunigal taluk, was in rapid progress. The dam portion was raised to R.L. 52·00, *i.e.*, 29 feet above the river bed. The excavation of the main channel from the second to the fifth mile was completed. It is expected that the channel water could be supplied to an extent of 2,000 acres during 1938-39. The work of constructing a reservoir across the Kumadvati near Anjanapur, Shikaripur taluk, was completed. Two irrigation channels were taken to a length of twenty miles on the right bank and six miles on the left. Water was let into the first sixteen miles of the channel to irrigate paddy fields. The area commanded by the channels during 1937-38 was 7,500 acres, while the extent actually irrigated was 4,000 acres. For the convenience of the Inspecting Officers, an inspection lodge at Anjanapur was constructed at a cost of Rs. 12,300. Works connected with the construction of new tanks across the Maralwadi stream in the Kankanhalli taluk, at Nidasale, Kunigal taluk, at Thumbadi, Koratagere taluk and at Dalvoy, Chicknaikanahalli taluk, and at Kamasamudram, Bowringpet taluk were completed. Restoring the Hiduva tank, Nagamangala taluk and the Hairege tank, Hunsur taluk and the anicuts at Bhimanhalli, Nagamangala taluk and Chandanahalli, Kunigal taluk, were also completed. The expenditure for irrigation works (original) charged to Revenue amounted to Rs. 8,09,920.

Minor tanks.

**318.** An expenditure of Rs. 1,03,451 was incurred for restoration of minor tanks, against the grant of Rs. 1,25,000. One hundred and sixty three tank works were in progress, of which 41 were completed, thus making a total of 5,040 restored tanks to the end of June 1938.

River channels.

**319.** The total length of river channels (outside the area served by the Krishnaraj Sagar) was 454½ miles. The atchkat under those channels and the area irrigated were 44,893 and 38,319 acres, respectively.

Damages to irrigation works.

**320.** In consequence of heavy rains in some parts of the State, 44 irrigation works, both major and minor, sustained damages; prompt action was taken to repair them.

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Grant and outlay.

**321.** The final grant for the year under all heads amounted to Rs. 79,15,646, against which an outlay of Rs. 77,90,186 was incurred, including the expenditure on contribution works and works of the District Boards. The total grant under State Funds for public works proper stood at Rs. 47,24,539, against which an outlay of Rs. 47,66,381 was incurred, resulting in an excess of Rs. 41,842. The total expenditure in the triennium ended June 1938 was more than that of the previous triennium by Rs. 19,36,560.

Irrigation Cess Fund.

**322.** The grant under Irrigation Cess Fund was Rs. 3,24,502, the expenditure being Rs. 3,63,395. The report of the Committee constituted in 1935 for examining and suggesting measures for improving the position of the Irrigation Cess Fund was submitted to Government.

Contribution works.

**323.** The Public Works Department carried out also works financed from Muzrai and Municipal funds and from other sources not specified in the budget, such as grants from the Imperial Government and contributions from private bodies and persons. Of the expenditure under this head amounting to Rs. 6,10,615, a sum of Rs. 6,00,100 was direct expenditure on works and repairs. Of this Rs. 1,28,739 was spent on irrigation works, Rs. 3,78,575 under civil buildings, Rs. 21,587 on communications and Rs. 71,199 on miscellaneous public improvements.

Establishment, Tools and Plant charges.

**324.** The charges under establishment amounted to Rs. 9,04,362 and the expenditure under tools and plant was Rs. 57,939.

## Krishnaraj Sagar and Allied Works.

Administrative measures.

**325.** A survey sub-division which was formed in August 1936 for the development of irrigation in the Shimsha valley by means of anicuts and for preparing schemes for prevention of wastage of water and for improvement of irrigation under the Irwin Canal and its branches and also for tackling the problem of drainage of marshy lands and of lands affected by salt efflorescence was continued. The construction sub-division for the Cauvery branch at Gamanahalli was transferred from the control of the Irwin Canal Maintenance division to the new Construction division, which was formed in March

1938. The new sub-division for the execution of work connected with the Shimsha branch was formed early in the same month at Garudanahalli. The Special Land Acquisition office formed in November 1936 for the acquisition of properties coming under submersion at plus 124′ contour of the Krishnaraj Sagar, was continued during the year.

Joint gaugings.

**326.** Current meter gaugings were conducted jointly with the officers of Madras for verifying the curves of discharges of the river Lakshmanathirtha at Unduvadi standard station, and of the three canals issuing from the Reservoir, *i.e.*, the Irwin Canal and Right and Left Bank Low Level Canals. The power channel at Sivasamudram was also gauged at the site jointly selected at about 2,150 behind the head sluice, for stages varing from 7·8′ to 9·2′.

**327.** As in previous years, the current meters required for use in the 1938 gauging season, were rated jointly at the Guindy rating tank, Madras. Six meters of the Mysore Government and six of the Madras Government were rated.

The Irwin Canal.

**328.** The total area for which water was made available from the Irwin Canal was 57,518 acres, including 8,800 acres of Government waste lands. The extent actually under irrigation at the end of the year was 48,025 (46,919). Against the final grant of Rs. 7,75,000 (excluding receipts on account of acreage contribution) for the Irwin Canal Works, the outlay was Rs. 7,21,747 including suspense. The total outlay on the Canal Works from the commencement, after taking into account the "Receipts on Capital" (excluding contribution and sale value of lands and outlay on development works), comes to Rs. 167·48 lakhs against the revised estimate of Rs. 198·07 lakhs.

**329.** The maximum inflow into the Reservoir was 59,376 (86,151) cusecs. It surplused twice; once from 1st to 8th August 1937 and again from 10th to 12th October 1937. The storage was raised to plus 124' for the first time on 28th July 1937 and was maintained till the 7th August. The water level dropped to 93·48 on 30th June 1938, after meeting the growing demand for power and irrigation.

Krishnaraj Sagar Working Committee.

**330.** The Krishnaraj Sagar Working Committee met twice during the year and dealt with several problems connected with the development of irrigation in the Irwin

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Canal tract. The most important subjects dealt with relate to the grant of lands under the Irwin Canal in lieu of the lands coming under submersion, elimination of the Government waste lands which are not developed, the draining of the Mandya tank and measures to be adopted for malaria control.

**331.** The problem of providing communications from villages in the interior to the main road and of improving the existing roads in the Irwin Canal tract is looming large. Thirty-six roads were required to be attended to and a sum of Rs. 50,000 was contributed by Government towards the cost of those road works. Most of the roads undertaken by the Public Works Department (Irrigation) were completed.

**332.** All the anicut channels in the Cauvery valley including the two low level canals issuing from the Reservoir, comprising nearly 652 miles in length, were maintained efficiently, and water was distributed to an area of about 1,10,000 acres.

Irrigation Works charged to revenue.

**333.** The grant for irrigation works charged to revenue was Rs. 1,31,500 and the outlay incurred was Rs. 1,66,035.

Irrigation Cess Fund.

**334.** Against a total grant of Rs. 91,580 allotted for the maintenance of the river channels, above and below the Krishnaraj Sagar, and of certain tanks in the Irwin Canal tract, the expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 89,987. All the channels and tanks were maintained satisfactorily.

## (xvi) The Traffic Board.

**335.** Two meetings held during the year were presided over by the First Member of Council, who is the Chairman of the Board. Fixing the number of bus services in several parts of the State, the question of the maintenance of spare buses by permit holders, providing weigh-bridges, training in road sense, co-ordination of rail and road traffic, and education of conductors and drivers of motor buses in First Aid, were among the more important subjects considered by the Board.

**336.** Forty-four toll-gates were worked departmentally and they fetched Rs. 1,85,794 during the year.

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## (xvii) Electrical Department.

Capital outlay.

**337.** The capital outlay on hydro-electric works, excluding Stock and Suspense, amounted to Rs. 23,40,457 and that on automatic telephones to Rs. 81,041. A sum of Rs. 7,02,076 was spent in connection with the electrification of towns and villages. The amount spent on supply of power to irrigation pumps was Rs. 38,187. Extensions of service to power and lighting installations and improvement of the existing distribution plant were effected at a cost of Rs. 3,38,092. The expenditure from the depreciation fund amounted to Rs. 1,86,381. The closing balance was Rs. 71,37,129. A sum of Rs. 3,90,742 was spent on works executed for the Palace and certain departments of Government.

Power generation and distribution.

**338.** The power generated was 238,582,090 B. O. T. U., of which 201,453,676 B. O. T. U. were distributed to power and lighting and pumping installations. Five hundred and ninety-three power installations and 2,894 lighting installations were added, bringing the total number in service to 4,340 of the former and 34,671 of the latter. Besides these, there were 15,778 street lights (inclusive of 2,595 ornamental lights). The number of lighting installations for advertisement purposes increased from 251 to 297.

Stores.

**339.** The value of the stores on hand at the beginning of the year was Rs. 23,94,411. Articles worth Rs. 18,02,015 were purchased during the year and the receipts due to transfers of stores within the Department or returns from works, amounted to Rs, 9,41,233. Stores of the value of Rs. 28,64,493 were issued or sold. The year closed with a balance of stores worth Rs. 22,73,166.

Workshops.

**340.** Materials costing Rs. 35,676 were obtained from the Central Industrial Workshop, Bangalore. The Mysore and Sivasamudram workshops manufactured stores to a value Rs. 51,382.

Interruptions and accidents.

**341.** Interruptions due to line troubles were 17. There were ten fatal accidents.

Finance.

**342.** The gross revenue receipts amounted to Rs. 67,66,377, of which Rs. 66,99,191 was payment for electric power, and Rs. 67,186 for automatic telephones. Inclusive of contribution to the Depreciation and Provident

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Funds, the working expenses under both heads together amounted to Rs. 24,71,277. The net revenue of the Department was Rs. 42,95,100. The total capital expenditure on the combined Hydro-electric and Irrigation Works to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 8,11,03,293. The net revenue on the combined scheme, without charging interest, amounted to Rs. 44,70,401, which gives a net return of 5·51 per cent, as compared with 5·36 per cent in the previous year.

## (xviii) Railways.

Open lines.

**343.** The present open lines mileage owned by both the State and the District Boards is 748·19 miles. Of this 9·88 miles comprise of the broad gauge line of the Kolar Gold Field, which is still worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Co. The metre gauge line from Anandapuram to Sagara was opened for traffic on the 11th March 1938. Its further extension to Talaguppe, which brings the famous Jog Falls within nine miles of the rail head, was sanctioned and earth work started.

**344.** The total capital invested on all the State lines amounted to Rs. 654·36 lakhs, of which Rs. 11·93 lakhs were contributed by the District Board of Mysore for the construction of the metre gauge line from Nanjangud to Chamarajanagar and Rs. 24·47 lakhs by the Bangalore Chikballapur Light Railway Co., Ltd., and the Kolar District Board for the construction of the narrow gauge line from Bangalore to Bowringpet. The balance represents the investment by Government on the State lines. The Capital outlay during the year was Rs. 21·91 lakhs. The total gross earnings from all the State lines were Rs. 72·12 lakhs. The working expenses including contribution to the depreciation fund, guaranteed interest and surplus profits amounted to Rs. 52·44 lakhs. The resulting net revenue to Government was Rs. 19·68 lakhs.

Line worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Co.

**345.** The gross earnings of the line worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Co., (Kolar Gold Field Railway), amounted to Rs. 2·14 lakhs. The working expenses amounted to Rs. 1·35 lakhs, resulting in a net earning of Rs. 0·79 lakhs.

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**346.** The opening balance of the Depreciation Fund was Rs. 8·86 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 7·89 lakhs was contributed to the fund from the revenues of the Railways and by recovery from the District Boards and the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Co. After deducting a sum of Rs. 5·34 lakhs for renewal and replacement charges, there remained a closing balance of Rs. 11·41 lakhs. Depreciation Fund.

**347.** The year opened with a balance of Rs. 4,35,443. Stores to the extent of Rs. 14,61,848 were added. The issues were valued at Rs. 14,02,182, leaving a closing balance of stock worth Rs. 4,95,109. Stores.

**348.** One pair of shuttle trains was introduced between Bangalore and Tumkur from 1st January 1938. Arrangements were made to run through carriages between Bangalore and Poona and between Mysore and Hubli *via* Guntakal. Extra way-side halts were opened on the Shimoga-Sagara section. Changes in train service.

**349.** One passengar was killed while trying to board a train in motion, and twenty-five cases more were of trespassers, run over by trains when they tried to cross the track against a running train. Accidents.

## (xix) Posts and Telegraphs.

**350.** There were 558 (543) post offices in the State. Eighty-eight villages were newly provided with letter boxes. The locked bag system was in force in 52 villages. Six telegraph offices were newly opened, bringing the total number to 95. Posts and Telegraph Offices.

**351.** Four hundred and seventeen licenses were issued for the working of broadcast receivers and five licenses for the erection and operation of wireless transmission stations. Thirteen dealers' licenses were also issued. Broadcast receivers and wireless transmission stations.

## (xx) The Mysore Dasara Exhibition.

**352.** The Mysore Dasara Exhibition has been steadily growing in popularity and usefulness and has come to occupy an important place in the industrial economy of the State. More than 135,000 persons visited it in 1937-38. The total income from the sale of tickets, stall rent and miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 34,000.

# CHAPTER V—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

## (i) Revenue and Finance.

**353.** Two statements, one showing the receipts and expenditure of the State for the year 1937-38 and the other showing the demand, collection and balance under principal heads of revenue for 1937-38, are given in Appendix XXII.

**354.** The total revenue collections amounted to Rs. 395·54 lakhs and the expenditure charged to revenue was Rs. 394·55 lakhs, including Rs. 5 lakhs transferred to a Reserve head, resulting in a revenue surplus of Rs. 99,000.

**355.** The total receipts and expenditure on account of service and debt heads were Rs. 518·33 lakhs and Rs. 541·75 lakhs, respectively, and the cash balance at the close of the year was Rs. 88·21 lakhs.

### Receipts.

**356.** The following statement shows the actuals for 1937-38, as compared with those of the previous year under the group heads :—

| | | **Rupees in lakhs.** | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | *1936-37.* | *1937-38.* |
| A. | Land Revenue ... | 130·66 | 119·26 |
| Ai | Mining Royalty and leases ... | 30·49 | 26·11 |
| B. | Forest Revenue ... | 32·57 | 28·33 |
| C. | Excise Revenue ... | 48·66 | 49·47 |
| D. | Stamp Revenue ... | 19·74 | 19·09 |
| Di | Income-tax ... | 22·33 | 29·93 |
| E. | Law and Justice ... | ·61 | ·51 |
| F. | Miscellaneous taxes ... | 10·67 | 16·19 |
| Do | Other receipts ... | 9·95 | 11·43 |
| G. | Miscellaneous ... | 28·36 | 26·57 |
| | General Commercial Services | 66·21 | 68·65 |
| | Total Service Head Receipts ... | 400·25 | 395·54 |

The noticeable large variations under receipts are explained below :—

*A. Land Revenue.*—Decrease Rs. 11·40 lakhs. The bulk of the decrease is under " Assessment on lands,"

and is due to larger collection of arrears during the previous year and larger remissions allowed during the year 1937-38. The maximum rate of dry assessment, which ranged up to Rs. 3-8-0 per acre, was permanently reduced to Rs. 2-12-0 per acre and the rate of assessment on garden lands in the Malnad was reduced by 12½ per cent, as a temporary measure.

A1. *Mining Royalty and Leases.*—Decrease Rs. 4·38 lakhs.

The decrease appears mainly under Royalty on Gold and Profits on working chrome mines. Under the former, the fall is mainly due to less amount realised towards supplementary Royalty from the Champion Reef and Nandidrug gold mining companies on account of decrease in profits. The decrease under the latter is due to the fact that the mining of fresh ore was stopped.

B. *Forest Revenue.*—Decrease 4·24 lakhs. The receipts under wood preservation plant showed some increase. But there was heavy fall under sandalwood oil due to decline in sales.

D1. *Income-tax.*—Increase Rs. 7·60 lakhs. The increases of Rs. 2·34 lakhs under income-tax and of Rs. ·95 lakh under super-tax and a decrease of Rs. 4·31 lakhs under Refunds, account for the improvement under the head. The increases under Income-tax and Super-Tax are mainly due to larger amounts realised from the mining companies and increased collections from other sources. The large decrease under Refunds is mainly due to the fact that refunds relating to the Kolar Gold Field mining companies for two years figured in the accounts of the previous year.

*F. Miscellaneous Taxes.*—Increase Rs. 5·52 lakhs. The large increase under the head is the net result of an improvement of Rs. 6·54 lakhs under "Excise Duty on Sugar" and worseness of Rs. ·44 lakh and Rs. ·58 lakh under 'Excise duty on Matches and Betting tax,' respectively.

*Other Receipts.*—Increase Rs. 1·48 lakhs. This improvement is the net result of increases and decreases under a number of heads. An increase of Rs. ·73 lakh appearing under Miscellaneous is mainly due to additional realisations under the heads, sale of lands, houses, etc., and

acreage contributions. There was also an improvement of Rs. ·29 lakh under Police due to increase under "Police supplied to private persons." The receipts under 'Pensions and Allowances' were more by Rs. ·16 lakh, due to larger receipts on account of miscellaneous contributions.

*G. Miscellaneous.*—Decrease Rs. 1·79 lakhs.

Under surplus revenue of Assigned Tract, the amount realised during the year was less by Rs. 32,713. The head, 'Interest' shows a decrease of Rs. 2·50 lakhs, of which a decrease of Rs. ·55 lakh appears under Interest on Loans and Advances. Under interest on investments, there is a decrease of Rs. 1·73 lakhs and it is the net result of larger receipts under interest on securities and Treasury bills and current and fixed deposits in Banks, smaller realisations under dividend on shares in private companies, due mainly to lower rate of dividend declared by the Mysore Sugar Company and transfer of a larger amount of interest (3·41 lakhs) to Loan Sinking Fund reserve during the year. The increase under Civil Works appears chiefly under the sale of buildings and sale of old materials. Under Agriculture there is an increase of Rs. ·17 lakhs, which is mainly due to larger realisations under Government Gardens and Amrit Mahal receipts.

*General Commercial Service.*—Increase Rs. 2·44 lakhs.

Under Railways there is an improvement of Rs. ·45 lakh due to increased receipts and reduced working expenses. The increase of Rs. 2·76 lakhs under Krishnaraj Sagar Hydro-Electric and Irrigation Works is made up of increases of Rs. 1·36 lakhs and Rs. 1·40 lakhs under Electrical Works and Irrigation Works, respectively. Kolar Gold Field Water Works and Industrial Works show increased receipts of Rs. ·06 lakh and Rs. ·41 lakh, respectively, while there is a decrease of Rs. 1·23 lakhs under Chamaraj Sagar and Water Works (Net receipts) mainly due to fall in receipts.

*Acreage Contribution from the Irwin Canal Area.*—Recoveries of acreage contributions under the Irwin Canal, which were being credited under the capital head "38 Krishnaraj Sagar—Hydro-Electric and Irrigation Works, 1 Irrigation Works" in previous years, are booked

under the above head, outside the Revenue account, with effect from 1937-38.

*Debt Heads.*—Under Debt, there was a net incoming to the extent of Rs. 22·12 lakhs and this mainly represents the amount of Savings Bank fixed deposits converted to the three per cent Loan 1956-61. The transactions under Provident Funds show increased net receipts of Rs. 14·72 lakhs while, under Insurance Fund, the net receipts of the year were less than those of the previous year by Rs. ·37 lakh. The increase in the former case appears mainly under Railway Provident Fund and is chiefly due to the taking over of the Provident Fund balances at the credit of the employees transferred from the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, consequent on the resumption of the Bangalore-Harihar and Yesvantpur-Hindupur Sections from 1st January 1938. Under Endowment and other accounts, the net incomings of the year were less by Rs. ·96 lakh. The transactions under Reserve Funds resulted in a net credit of Rs. 45·48 lakhs, as against Rs. 38·68 lakhs in the previous year and the improvement was chiefly the net result of the following transactions :—

| | Increase+ Decrease— |
|---|---|
| Electrical Works Depreciation Fund ... | +4·27 |
| Railway Depreciation Fund ... | +2·90 |
| Sinking Fund for loans ... | +3·41 |
| Special Reserve for non-recurring expenditure (Rs. 5 lakhs transferred to the Reserve during current year against Rs. 9 lakhs during the previous year) ... | —4·00 |
| Iron and Steel Works Depreciation Fund ... ... | +·71 |
| Electric Factory Depreciation Fund ... | +·59 |

The net incomings under Local and other funds were Rs. 28·36 lakhs less than those of the previous year, and the decrease is explained by the fact that in the previous year there was an abnormal increase in the net credits, chiefly due to a change in classification under which the transactions relating to Village Panchayat Funds (Rs. 28·57 lakhs) came to be accounted for under this head for the first time.

EXPENDITURE.

**357.** The following statement shows the expenditure during 1937-38 as compared with that of the previous year, under the several group heads :—

| | | *Rupees in lakhs.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | *1936-37* | *1937-38.* |
| A. | Tribute—Subsidy to British Government .... | 24·50 | 19·11 |
| B. | Revenue collection charges ... | 47·28 | 47·64 |
| C. | Administration ... | 93·09 | 91·54 |
| D. | Public Instruction ... | 52·78 | 51·75 |
| E. | Medical charges ... | 14·22 | 15·49 |
| F. | Religious charges ... | 3·51 | 3·52 |
| G. | Commercial Services ... | 39·89 | 71·55 |
| H. | Public Works ... | 28·00 | 27·65 |
| I. | Pensions ... | 25·99 | 27.39 |
| J. | Miscellaneous ... | 109·21 | 110·47 |
| | Total of Service and Capital heads. ... | 438·47 | 466·11 |

The large variations are explained below :—

A. *Tribute*—Subsidy to British Government—Decrease—Rs. 5·39 lakhs.

The decrease represents the amount of remission in the Subsidy due to the British Government allowed by His Excellency the Crown Representative during the year 1937-38.

C. *Administration.*—Decrease Rs. 1·55 lakhs. A large decrease of Rs. 1·66 lakhs appears under General Administration mainly due to the fact that a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs was adjusted in the previous year towards a portion of expenditure connected with the European tour of His Highness the Maharaja. The decrease of Rs. ·10 lakh under Scientific and Miscellaneous departments is chiefly due to there being no Civil Service Examination during the year 1937-38. There is an increase of Rs. ·94 lakh under Stationery and Printing due mainly to larger expenditure incurred on account of the cost of printing paper and stationery and the purchase of machines. The decrease of Rs. 1·12 lakhs under Miscellaneous is mainly the net result of variations under :—

| | | *Rupees in lakhs.* |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Loss on sterling remittances ... | —21 |
| 2. | Irrecoverable loans written off ... | +65 |
| 3. | Loss on sale of securities (Premium on securities purchased during the year covered by increased interest receipts) ... | —1·25 |
| 4. | Charges for widening Kumbargundi Road in Bangalore City ... | +·29 |
| 5. | Water-rate on Government Buildings ... ... ... | —·60 |

D. *Public Instruction.*—Decrease Rs. 1·03 lakhs.

There is a large decrease of Rs. 1·32 lakhs under buildings. There is also an increase of Rs. ·46 lakh in the receipts under Contributions—mainly under Allotment from Local Cess—shown as deduction from expenditure.

E. *Medical Charges.*—Increase Rs. 1·27 lakhs.

The increase is chiefly due to the State Contribution of rupees one lakh during the year to the King Emperor's Anti Tuberculosis Fund for India.

G. *Commercial Services.*—Increase Rs. 31·66 lakhs.

The expenditure under this head is met from borrowed funds and shown outside the Revenue Account.

(1) Railways and Tramways—Increase Rs. 8·76 lakhs. Under Open Lines the expenditure was more than in the previous year by Rs. 9·92 lakhs. This is due to the fact that a sum of Rs. 11·05 lakhs was paid during the year to the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company towards the capital cost of Bangalore City Railway Station, resumed for working by the State from 1st January 1938. Against this, there appears a decrease of Rs. 1·16 lakhs under Lines under construction (Anandapuram-Sagar Railway).

(2) Krishnaraj Sagar Hydro-electric and Irrigation Works—Increase Rs. 13·51 lakhs. Increases occur under both Irrigation Works (Rs. 6·24 lakhs) and Hydro-Electric Works (Rs. 7·27 lakhs). The increase in the former case is due to (i) larger outlay under Dam Works (Rs. 2·12 lakhs) mainly on account of Compensation—Award and other charges—(ii) the outlay incurred on the new Shimsha Branch Works undertaken during the year (Rs. 1·39 lakhs) and to the

booking of credits on account of acreage contribution under the Irwin Canal under a separate head of account, instead of exhibiting them as a deduction under this head as in the previous year (Rs. 2·46 lakhs). The increase in the latter case, *viz.*, Hydro-Electric Works is due to the starting of the Shimsha and the Jog Electrical projects during the year.

(2A) Irrigation Works not charged to Revenue—Increase 5·86 lakhs.

This represents four-fifths of the outlay incurred during the year on the new Marconahalli Irrigation Project. The balance of one-fifth of the outlay is retained under Irrigation Works charged to Revenue, wherein the entire expenditure is booked in the first instance.

(3) *Industrial and Other Works.*—Decrease Rs. 2·03 lakhs.

Decreases appear under Sandal Oil Factories (Rs. 1·19 lakhs) and cement manufacture (Rs. 1·56 lakhs) due, respectively, to write back of the capital value of the Sandal Oil Factory building at Bangalore transferred to Forest and other departments and to the outlay on cement manufacture being booked in the year under Iron and Steel Works instead of under this head as in the previous year Against these decreases, small increases appear under Chamaraj Sagar and Water Works (·19), Electric Factory (·34) and other works (·19).

(4) Iron and Steel Works and Cement Plant ;·+Rs. 6·32 lakhs.

This is chiefly due to booking under this head—the outlay incurred on the cement plant during the year (Rs. 7·72 lakhs). As against this increase, there is a decrease of Rs. 1·40 lakhs in the evpenditure under Iron and Steel Works in the current year.

I. *Pensions.*—Increase Rs. 1·40 lakhs.

The increase is due mainly to large expenditure under Superannuation and Retired allowances and to a payment of Rs. 34,355 on account of allowance to Prince Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar Bahadur for the first time.

J. *Miscellaneous.*—Increase Rs. 1·26 lakhs.

Noticeable variations appear under Interest, Agriculture, Grants for Public Improvements and Special Reserve

for Non-recurring Expenditure. The increase under Interest is chiefly due to adjustment of cash bonus paid on 5½ per cent 1938 Bonds converted to the 3 per cent Loan 1956-61 and larger amounts of interest adjusted in respect of Provident Funds and Life Insurance Fund. Under Agriculture, increases appear under all the departments, except Gardens. Under Grants for Public Improvements variations appear mainly under the following heads of account:—

Bangalore City Improvement (—·57); Improvement of Water supply in towns (+·99); Improvement of Towns and Minor Municipalities (+·55); Mysore City Improvement Fund (+·25); Rural Reconstruction (+·13); Drinking Water wells in villages (+·87) and Tube wells (+·20). In the current year, a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs was transferred to the Special Reserve for Non-recurring Expenditure, as against Rs. 9 lakhs transferred in the previous year.

*Debt Heads.*—The net investments in the year in Securities, Shares, Fixed Deposits and Treasury Bills amounted to Rs. 58·33 lakhs only, as compared with Rs. 106·84 lakhs in the previous year. The transactions under Savings Bank Deposits resulted in a decrease of Rs. 6·37 lakhs in the net outgoings, as compared with those of the previous year.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Savings Bank Current Deposits... | ... | +34·30 |
| Savings Bank Fixed Deposits ... | ... | —28·63 |
| Savings Certificates ... | ... | +·70 |

In the case of current deposits the net incoming in the current year was Rs. 12·31 lakhs, as against a net outgoing of Rs. 21·98 lakhs in the previous year due chiefly to an adjustment effected in that year transferring the balances of Village Panchayat Funds from this head to a separate fund head. The net outgoings under Fixed Deposits were chiefly due to repayments and conversions, to the 3 per cent Loan, of the five year fixed deposits. The net incoming of Rs. ·70 lakh under Savings Certificates is in accordance with a scheme newly introduced during the year. Under Advances, the net outgoings were Rs. 2·23 lakhs more than in the previous year and the transactions under Industrial Advances, Objection Book and other Advances chiefly account for this

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increase. The net transactions under Departmental Balances and Loans resulted in net outgoings amounting to Rs. ·64 lakh and Rs. ·75 lakh, respectively, as against net incomings in the previous year of Rs. ·01 lakh and 17·02 lakhs, respectively. The large net incoming in the previous year in the latter case was chiefly due to repayment of loans owing by the City Municipalities of Mysore and Bangalore and by the Mysore District Board.

**358.** The cash balance of Rs. 88·21 lakhs at the close of the year consisted of Rs. 44·73 lakhs in the State Treasuries, Rs. 39·67 lakhs in Banks in India and Rs. 3·81 lakhs, the rupee equivalent of £28,594-11-1 lodged with Messrs. Coutts & Co., of which £4,863-2-10 represented the sterling equivalent of R. M. 59865·27 with the Berlin Bank.

**359.** The total face value of securities of different kinds held at the close of the year, excluding shares of private companies, was Rs. 656·35 lakhs, showing an increase of of Rs. 30·68 lakhs.

**360.** The expenditure on Capital Works not charged to Revenue to the end of June 1938 amounted to Rs. 1,714 lakhs, while the liabilities on account of Public Debt and and Unfunded Debt at the end of the same period stood at Rs. 1,484 lakhs.

## (ii) Excise.

Country spirits.

**361.** The Mysore Sugar Company, Ltd., continued as contractors for the manufacture and supply of spirits from the distillery at Mandya. The number of shops licensed for the retail vend of arrack was 536 (532) and the issues to them were 136,288 (130,222) gallons. The issues of rectified spirits were 7,206 (6,264)gallons. The exports of denatured spirits rose from 199,590 gallons to 234,236 gallons. The number of shops licensed for the sale of special liquors which include jaggery arrack, was 27 as in the preceding year.

Toddy.

**362.** There were 1,942 (1,949) shops for the sale of date toddy and 372 (373) shops for the sale of *bagani* toddy. The number of toddy-yielding trees licensed both in and outside the State was 230,731 (224,493). The revenue realised from toddy was Rs. 32,30,993 (Rs. 31,30,659).

**363.** The consumption of malt liquors was 22,228 (19,195) gallons and of foreign spirits 36,287 (34,265) gallons. The revenue derived from malt liquors both in the shape of rental and duty was Rs. 19,796 (Rs. 23,731). The number of licenses issued for the sale of foreign liquors was 83 (77). The revenue from the sale of foreign spirits, inclusive of surcharge fees, amounted to Rs. 17,110 (Rs. 15,904). Malt and Foreign Liquors.

**364.** There were 260 (256) shops licensed for the sale of ganja. The consumption was 9,533 (8,755) seers. Intoxicating Drugs. (a) Ganja.

**365.** Shops licensed for the sale of opium numbered 89 and the consumption rose to 740 (631) seers. (b) Opium.

**366.** Cases reported under the excise and opium laws increased from 4,674, to 4,892, 1,026 being grave offences. Including 473 (629) cases pending at the beginning of the year, the number for disposal was 5,365 (5,303). Of these, 458 (653) cases were placed before magistrates and 4,504 (4,117) cases were dealt with departmentally. Fines or composition fees were levied in 3,921 (3,642) cases, the realisations amounting to Rs. 19,052 (Rs. 17,692). Excise offences.

**367.** The total demand under excise revenue, inclusive of arrears of Rs. 1,14,152 (Rs. 1,44,870) amounted to Rs. 55,18,715 (Rs. 54,75,177), of which a sum of Rs. 54,20,071 (Rs. 53,45,791) was collected and a sum of Rs. 2,928 (Rs. 15,234) was written off leaving a balance of Rs. 95,716 (Rs. 1,14,152). The expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,87,152 (Rs. 3,86,902). The incidence of taxation per head of the population was Re. 0-13-6 (Re. 0-13-3). The amount refunded to privileged inamdars on account of toddy revenue was Rs. 43,472 (Rs. 82,422). Finance.

**368.** Sixteen (twenty) chemists and druggists were licensed to use rectified spirit in medicinal preparations. Twenty-three (twenty-five) licenses were issued to chemists and druggists for sale of preparations of opium and seventy-seven (seventy) licenses were issued under the Dangerous Drugs Rules.

## (iii) Income-tax.

**369.** Notices calling for returns of income were issued in 9,313 cases; returns were received in 7,819 cases, and 1,237 were accepted as correct. Accounts were called for Assessment.

in 5,676 cases; they were produced in 5,058 cases; and tax was assessed on the basis of the accounts produced in 2,845 cases. The total number of persons assessed to tax was 5,202 including 102 companies and 13 registered firms. Applications under Section 27 of the Income-tax Regulation for cancellation of the assessment made under Section 23 (4) were received in 291 cases; and in 178 of these the order of assessment was cancelled.

Demand, Collection and Balance.

**370.** The net demand of income-tax was Rs. 19,24,678, out of which a sum of Rs. 18,94,046 was collected. The incidence of income-tax per head of population was Re. 0-5-5. The net demand of super-tax was Rs. 10,23,021. Four gold mining companies were assessed to tax, the demand being Rs. 12,24,524 under income-tax and Rs. 8,08,849 under super-tax.

Appeals.

**371.** Seven hundred and thirteen appeals were filed, of which 363 were successful. In 10 out of 45 cases which came up for revision under Section 33, the assessment orders were modified.

Expenditure.

**372.** The total expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 68,841.

Exemptions.

**373.** The concession of exempting from income-tax the interest on debentures issued by Local Bodies was discontinued from 1st July 1937.

**374.** The exemption from income-tax granted in respect of bonus paid to the employees of the Electric Department under the Old Bonus Rules of 1903 was extended to super-tax also.

**375.** A reciprocal arrangement was entered into with the Government of India for the grant of relief from double income-tax of incomes taxed both in British India and Mysore, in respect of the interest on debentures or on securities other than those of the Government of India or the Mysore Government.

## (iv) Stamps.

Stamp revenue and expenditure.

**376.** The total revenue from stamps amounted to Rs. 20,22,158. The total expenditure of the department was Rs. 1,90,350.

**377.** The amount due to the Government on account of institution fees in pauper suits at the beginning of the year was Rs. 1,50,825, and a sum of Rs. 31,633 was awarded to the Government during the year. A sum of Rs. 13,011 was recovered and items aggregating to Rs. 12,820 were remitted. Pauper suits.

## (v) Mysore Government Life Insurance.

**378.** Out of 1,549 proposals received in the Official Branch 1,193 were accepted, 828 for first insurance and 365 for further insurance. Two hundred and sixty-two proposals were rejected on medical or other grounds. Out of the 1,193 proposals accepted, 1,082 resulted in policies for assurances amounting to Rs. 7,97,772, bringing in a monthly premium of Rs. 3,043. Official Branch.

**379.** The opening balance at the credit of the fund on 1st July 1937 was Rs. 1,39,46,536, including State Loan Bonds and other investments. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 16,34,247, of which a sum of Rs. 10,51,091 represented premia and other receipts, Rs. 4,48,104 interest on monthly balances, and Rs. 1,35,053 interest on State Loan Bonds. Exclusive of payment of claims in the shape of State Loan Bonds of the cash value of Rs. 46,700, the total payments amounted to Rs. 11,03,146, of which a sum of Rs. 10,48,370 was on account of claims on policies and Rs. 52,949 towards expenses of management. The closing balance at the credit of the fund was Rs. 1,44,30,938. The percentage borne by the year's total expenditure to the closing balance and of the cost of management to the premium income were 7·96 (6·69) and 5·10 (5·18), respectively.

**380.** The total number of policies issued from the commencement of the undertaking to the end of the year was 54,625, of which 33,052 were for first and 21,573 for further insurance, and the sum assured was Rs. 3,91,08,186. The number of policies remaining effective at the end of the year was 29,665, assuring a sum of Rs. 2,54,39,665 for a monthly premium of Rs. 86,021. Of the remaining 24,960 policies, 24,503, assuring a sum of Rs. 1,33,84,725, had been completely discharged by maturity death, surrender, cancellation or automatic adjustment.

REVENUE AND FINANCE

Bonus additions of Rs. 25,95,715 had been paid on the discharged claims.

Family Pension Fund.

**381.** The Family Pension Branch is closed to new entrants. This fund opened on 1st July 1937 with a balance of Rs. 295. The total receipts during the year, including the adjustments of debit balances from the General Revenues, amounted to Rs. 900. The total payments on account of pensions amounted to Rs. 900, leaving a nil balance on 30th June 1938.

Public Branch.

**382.** Out of 6,878 proposals for Rs. 60,74,850 dealt with in the Public Branch, 6,147 for Rs. 54,03,700 were accepted and 453 were rejected, withdrawn or cancelled on medical or other grounds. Of the proposals accepted, 5,786 resulted in the issue of policies assuring Rs. 50,95,100 for an annual premium of Rs. 2,74,376. Sums aggregating to Rs. 1,76,530 were paid in discharge of 183 death claims, Rs. 1,93,001 in discharge of 189 matured policies, and Rs. 44,572 in discharge of 335 policies which were surrendered. The opening balance of the fund on 1st July 1937 was Rs. 66,95,095. Receipts and payments during the year amounted to Rs. 20,30,726 and Rs. 8,51,307, respectively. The closing balance on 30th June 1937 was Rs. 78,74,514.

Loans issued.

**383.** Loans both in cash and towards adjustment of premia due were granted to the extent of Rs. 2,29,065. At the end of the year, a sum of Rs. 7,67,583 was outstanding against insured persons on account of loans granted to them.

Income Policy Fund.

**384.** Of the 15 applications for the purchase of Income policies, eight were for immediate and five for deferred annuities. The opening balance in favour of the Fund on 1st July 1937 was Rs. 4,074. Capital receipts amounted to Rs. 72,457 and the interest on balance of the Fund to Rs. 922. Payments by way of annuities amounted to Rs. 618. The closing balance at credit of the Fund on 30th June 1938 was Rs. 76,835.

## (vi) Government Savings Banks.

Savings Banks.

**385.** The number of accounts on the books at the close of the year was 61,501. The aggregate amount at credit

was Rs. 1,62,13,664 or Rs. 13,48,908 more than in the previous year. The amount at the credit of the public, after excluding special deposits was Rs. 1,26,94,111, giving an average balance of Rs. 207 at the credit of a depositor. Fresh deposits amounted to Rs. 79,42,635 and withdrawals to Rs. 70,92,462.

**386.** The number of depositors having balances of and above Rs. 5,000 on the 30th June 1938 was 492 (514) and the amount at their credit was Rs. 73,84,518 (Rs. 61,40,059), showing an increase of Rs. 12,44,459. Interest on deposits amounted to Rs. 3,36,553. Excluding special deposits on behalf of funds, there were 387 depositors with a balance of Rs. 5,000 and above, and the amount at their credit was Rs. 38,64,985 with an average balance of Rs. 9,987 at the credit of each depositor.

Collecting Savings Banks.

**387.** The amounts deposited and withdrawn under the Collecting Savings Banks scheme, were Rs. 1,66,122 and Rs. 1,93,364, respectively. The balance outstanding was Rs. 4,37,656.

Fixed Deposits.

**388.** The opening balance in the fixed deposit account was Rs. 1,59,84,342. A sum of Rs. 34,49,050 was received and refunds and repayments amounted to Rs. 59,98,000. The closing balance was Rs. 1,34,35,392. The amount of interest paid on fixed deposits was Rs. 5,26,989.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE

# CHAPTER VI—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

*(CALENDAR YEAR 1937)*

## (i) Births, Deaths and Epidemics.

**389.** The state of public health was generally good though there was an appreciable increase in the incidence of cholera and plague necessitating the adoption of special measures of control.

Births and Deaths.

**390.** The number of births and deaths recorded during 1936 and 1937 was as follows :—

| Year | Births | | | | Deaths | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of births | Male | Female | Rate per mille | Number of deaths | Male | Female | Rate per mille |
| 1936 ... | 136,569 | 70,562 | 66,007 | 20·31 | 96,278 | 49,405 | 46,873 | 14·31 |
| 1937 ... | 146,737 | 75,796 | 70,941 | 21·60 | 102,118 | 52,702 | 49,416 | 15·10 |

**391.** The birth-rate in rural areas was 19·7 and in urbar areas 26·9. The birth-rate as recorded in the district varied from 24·50 in Chitaldrug to 15·40 in Kadur. Th birth-rates recorded in the cities of Bangalore and Mysor and in the Kolar Gold Field area were 36·60, 35·30 an 58·60, respectively.

**392.** In the Health Training Centre, Closepet, wher there is scope for proper checking and verification of vit statistics, the birth and death-rates were 45·9 and 19·9 respectively.

**393.** The death-rate in urban areas was 14·70 and i rural areas 14·20. The highest death-rate, *viz.*, 21·80, w recorded in the Shimoga district; and the lowest, 11·1 in Bangalore. The rates of mortality in the Bangalore ar Mysore cities and in the Kolar Gold Field area were 25·2 27·40 and 31·40, respectively. Under mortality by a groups, the maximum was 81·80 among persons of six and over and the minimum was in the age period fro 10 to 15.

**394.** The following table shows the recorded causes of mortality under several heads :—

| Causes of death | Number of deaths | |
|---|---|---|
| | 1936 | 1937 |
| Plague ... ... | 1,404 | 4,842 |
| Small-pox ... ... | 4,973 | 1,095 |
| Cholera ... ... | 1,793 | 4,239 |
| Dysentery or diarrhœa ... | 6,552 | 6,512 |
| Respiratory diseases ... ... | 4,651 | 4,790 |
| Malaria ... ... | 29,995 | 31,976 |
| Typhoid ... ... | 4,856 | 5,120 |
| Other fevers ... ... | 11,661 | 11,341 |
| Consumption ... ... | 4,892 | 5,104 |
| Leprosy ... ... | 870 | 885 |
| Child-birth ... ... | 2,128 | 2,191 |
| Suicide ... ... | 246 | 234 |
| Drowning ... ... | 865 | 892 |
| Wounds and accidents ... | 752 | 710 |
| Snake-bite ... ... | 163 | 174 |
| Rabies ... ... | 68 | 88 |
| Wild animals ... ... | 51 | 70 |
| Other causes ... ... | 20,358 | 21,855 |

**395.** Of 4,239 deaths from cholera, 737 occurred in urban areas and 3,502 in rural areas. As a preventive measure 382,239 persons were inoculated in the infected localities. Vaccine produced locally was used for the purpose.

**396.** As regards plague, the incidence was confined to the districts of Kolar and Mysore. Of 4,832 deaths from plague, 687 occurred in urban areas and 4,155 in rural areas. Preventive measures were undertaken and 221,080 people were inoculated against this disease.

Infant mortality and child welfare work.

**397.** The number of deaths of infants under one year of age was 15,567, giving an average of 106·10 (116·57) per 1,000 live births. The highest infant mortality rate recorded was 146·00 in the Shimoga district, the lowest being 76·20 in the Mysore district. In Bangalore City, Mysore City and the Kolar Gold Field area, the rates of mortality were 160·00, 134·90 and 161·70, respectively.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE

**398.** The birth, death and infant mortality rates recorded in some other countries are given below for purposes of comparison :—

| *Countries* | *Birth-rate* | *Death-rate* | *Infant mortality* |
|---|---|---|---|
| England and Wales | ... 14·80 | 11·80 | 59 |
| France | ... 16·10 | 15·10 | 69 |
| Germany | ... 18·00 | 10·90 | 66 |
| Italy | ... 23·20 | 13·10 | 99 |
| Egypt | ... 40·00 | 26·60 | 166 |
| Japan | ... 30·00 | 18·10 | 125 |
| British India | ... 33·70 | 24·90 | 187 |
| Mysore (1937) | ... 21·60 | 15·10 | 106 |

Voluntary Organisations: Indian Red Cross Society, Mysore State Branch.

**399.** During the year 1937, the activities of the Red Cross Society centred round the construction of two out of the three buildings it had undertaken to construct in furtherance of its work. Of these, the Lady Willingdon Anti-Tuberculosis Clinic progressed so far as to be nearly ready for occupation. The construction work of the Seth Chellaram Kishendas Multani Maternity Home was also pushed through and the building was nearing completion at the close of the year.

Anti-tuberculosis Work in Mysore City.

**400.** During the year, Major-General E. W. C. Bradfield, C.I.E., O.B.E., K.H.S., L.M.S., Chairman of the Fund Committee and Dr. B. K. Sikand, M.B.B.S., D.P.H., Organising Secretary, King George Thanksgiving (Anti-tuberculosis) Fund, Headquarters, New Delhi, visited the Solarium and expressed their appreciation of the work done by the Mysore City Branch in this connection. Major-General Bradfield, in his note on the Solarium and open air treatment which is being carried out in Mysore City, has stated as follows :—

"During my recent visit to Mysore City, I was very interested in the Solarium and open air treatment which has been evolved by the local Red Cross. The Solarium is only a small shed, open on all sides, which permits of a patient having graduated or completed sun treatment, and can be erected in any open compound or on the roof of a Tuberculosis Clinic. In Mysore, children and others from tuberculosis infected houses, who are usually discovered by their efficient health visitors, are encouraged to attend for treatment for definite periods every day and under the

supervision of the medical staff. Some are early infections of the disease, others are only ill-nourished and susceptible, but the results obtained are very encouraging. The close liaison obtaining in Mysore between the Red Cross and the Maternity and Childwelfare Association has enabled a Solarium for younger children to be established in their welfare centres. The tuberculosis problem in India involved the probable consideration of such a large number of cases that the employment of expensive methods which have been so successful in Europe present many difficulties. It is considered that the Mysore plan has great possibilities, and is worthy of consideration by all anti-tuberculosis Associations."

**401.** Forty-seven maternity and child welfare organisations worked in the State. The Organiser of Maternity and Child Welfare Work visited 118 places and delivered 45 lectures. Donations from philanthropic persons received for the construction of maternity homes, either independently or as adjuncts to hospitals or dispensaries, amounted to Rs. 13,900. The contributions received from Village Panchayats and Local Bodies for furthering maternity work were Rs. 6,723.

## (ii) Progress of Sanitation.

**402.** The Bureau of Epidemiology and communicable diseases organises measures for the control of epidemic diseases including malaria, and conducts hookworm and guinea-worm campaigns. Malaria control work was continued in Bangalore City, Mysore City, Nagenhalli, Hiriyur, Mudigere and Mandya. Malaria surveys of Hassan town, Bhadravathi Paper Mill area, Chickmagalur town, Hunsur town and of Sakrepatna were completed. The special course of lectures on Malariology for the Final Year students of the Medical School, Bangalore, and the IV Year students of the Medical College at Mysore, has been introduced by the University. (a) Malaria.

**403.** From the annual spleen and parasite survey in Bangalore City, the spleen rate for the whole City was found to be 0·31 (0·30) and the parasite rate 0·5 (0·8). A combined programme for the control of general mosquito nuisance in certain sections of the Mysore City and selective

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anopheline control as a purely antimalaria measure in other sections, was carried out. The paper on the study of the effect of Paris green on paddy crops at Nagenhalli was published. Later studies on similar lines as at Nagenhalli, made in Bihar, have confirmed the findings reported from Nagenhalli. A fresh approach to the solution of the weed problem in the river-bed at Hiriyur was made. The spleen and parasite rates for the Hiriyur town were 45·6 (26·4) and 12·0 (7·9). The experimental controlof rural malaria in 10 villages in the Irwin Canal area was started in 1935. The work done so far has been very encouraging in that the incidence of malaria in these ten villages as judged by the bi-annual spleen and parasite rates is definitely less than in the four peripheral villages, where no antilarval work was done and where consequently malaria remained steady without showing any tendency to decline. Apart from the use of Paris green in these villages, all the tanks have been stocked with *gambusia*, which have multiplied in enormous numbers and are contributing in a large measure to keeping down anopheline breeding in these tanks, which are only partially under Paris green control. The work started in the Central Laboratory last year on the study of the eggs of A. Stephensi was continued. Specimens of this species from different parts of the State as also from a number of places in India where they have been reported to be prevalent were studied. The studies done during the year were published in three separate papers.

(*b*) Hookworm.

**404.** The intensive anti-hookworm campaign which was organised in the Periyapatna Sub-taluk of the Mysore district last year, was carried to the heavily infected neighbouring taluk of Krishnarajpete. The special staff entertained for the purpose visited 136 villages and administered hookworm treatment to 9,592 persons. Three hundred and fifty-eight public latrines were constructed in 50 villages in the Periyapatna Sub-taluk.

(*c*) Guinea Worm.

**405.** The staff entertained for the purpose of controlling guinea-worm visited 828 villages, examined 440 wells, chlorinated 55 wells, restocked 97 wells with fish, newly stocked fish in 70 and established 32 new nurseries. In the Chitaldrug district, there are 268 guinea-worm infected villages, of which there is active infection in 78 villages.

In 178 of them draw-wells have been provided, the remaining villages using only step-wells. In 184 villages action has been taken for biological control. In 58 villages well works have been undertaken for the past two years. During the period covered by the last decade, a sum of Rs. 1,16,434 has been spent on 122 well works.

Bureau of Health Education.

**406.** One hundred and eighty-four cinema shows accompanied by talks on subjects dealing with public health and sanitation, maternity and child welfare, precautions during epidemics, were organised during the year, and witnessed by one lakh and twenty thousand persons.

**407.** Health exhibitions were arranged at the Exhibition buildings during the 1937 Dasara, and in connection with the Annual Swadeshi Exhibition at Mysore, the State Women's Conference at Chickmagalur, and the Central College Day celebrations in Bangalore.

Health Museum.

**408.** Government were pleased to sanction the establishment of a permanent Health Museum in Mysore City. A beginning was made in May 1937, necessary accommodation being provided for the Museum in the New Exhibition buildings in Mysore. Models costing Rs. 1,410 were purchased from the Calcutta Model Works and two models in plaster of paris on 'Infant Feeding' were got prepared at the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore City.

Bureau of Rural Health. Health Training Centre, Closepet.

**409.** The total area of the Closepet Centre, consisting of 113 square miles with a population of 50,000 living in 139 villages, is divided into five divisions, each with a population of 10,000. The present staff of the Centre consists of five sanitary inspectors, five public health nurses, three vaccinators, ten midwives, ten peons, two clerks, one Health Officer and one Assistant Health Officer. So far 7,178 primary and 40,385 re-vaccinations have been done. During the quarter, April-June, 1938, as many as 1,022 primary and 2,561 re-vaccinations were performed. One hundred and sixteen latrines are under construction and 23 have been completed and are now in use.

Rural Health Unit, Mandya.

**410.** In order to review the work of the Health Unit staff, fortnightly conferences were started in the last quarter of the year. Six such conferences were held. The cost of the malaria control of the Mandya town was met

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by the Municipal Council and the work was supervised by the unit staff. One hundred and four soak-pits were constructed.

**411.** The staff gave 4,353 talks on various health subjects to about 27,500 people.

Bureau of Sanitary Engineering.

**412.** Thirty-three water supply schemes, original and improvement, were in progress and a sum of Rs. 4,29,798 was spent on them. An expenditure of Rs. 2,96,988 was incurred on twenty-four maintenance works in charge of the department. The drainage works undertaken during the year cost Rs. 2,91,446. A sum of Rs. 26,972 was spent on seventeen new sanitary installations. Plans for the improvement of five mufassal places and layout plans for extensions in four towns were also prepared, one of them being an Adikarnataka colony at Closepet. Surveys for extensions in two towns, seven villages and two *jatra* grounds, Mudukatore and Chunchanakatte, were conducted. Government grants for town improvements amounted to rupees one lakh during the year. The number of bore-wells excavated was 29 and of bore-latrines put down 187.

**413.** In Bangalore City, strict supervision was exercised over the hotels and coffee clubs, and licenses were issued only after the parties complied with the terms of the bye-laws. The Municipal Council sanctioned the appointment of a Food Inspector and a clerk to get through the extra work to be undertaken in that connection. Owing to the continued expansion of the sewerage system in the city and extensions and the large number of flush-out latrines coming into existence, it was found desirable to maintain a separate establishment for constant cleaning of the drainage lines. Proposals made for a pipe line staff were approved by the Municipal Council and sanctioned by Government. A scheme for the mass introduction of flush-out latrines wherever the underground drianage is laid has been worked out and about two thousand such improved type of closets have already come into existence. The question of construction of an up-to-date slaughter house was taken up and a sum of nearly Rs. 15,000 was provided for this. During the year, 3,787 stray dogs were destroyed. In Mysore City, 2,747 premises of all classes were visited by the health

staff; 5,189 notices were issued under the Municipal Act; one thousand eight hundred and one prosecutions were instituted; three thousand four hundred and thirty-nine stray dogs destroyed, and six hundred and fifty-four flush latrines brought into use.

**414.** The Kolar Gold Field Sanitary Board area was free from cholera. Two thousand six hundred and forty-one stray dogs were destroyed.

### (iii) Vaccination.

**415.** Two lakhs forty-seven thousand seven hundred and eighty-four vaccinations were performed. The percentage of success was 81·3 and that of re-vaccination 20·3. The number of vaccinators in service was 203.

### (iv) Vaccine Institute.

**416.** The quantity of glycerine lymph produced during the year was 41,630 grains. The average yield per calf vaccinated was 393 grains. The quantity of lymph issued within the State was enough for 320,215 cases. The income and expenditure of the Institute were Rs. 24,950 and Rs. 19,220, respectively.

**417.** In the model range placed under the control of the department, through the courtesy of the Bangalore District Board, there are 111 villages with a population of about 50,000. Vaccinations are done in this range on children for testing the potency of the several strains of lymph manufactured at the Institute. During the year, 1,200 primary vaccinations were done. Of these, 92 per cent proved successful. In the other areas it was found on sample testings that Bangalore City gave a success rate of 91 per cent, Mysore City 79 per cent, Rural Health Unit, Mandya, 83 per cent, Health Training Centre, Closepet, 85·5 per cent and the rest of the State 93 per cent.

### (v) Hospitals and Dispensaries.

**418.** Two hundred and ninety-one institutions were working on December 31st, 1937. The total number of patients treated in them was 5,324,691 (4,992,693). Number of institutions.

**419.** The number of beds available was 2,864, of which 1,328 were for men, and 1,536 for women and In-patients.

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children. Excluding parturition cases, the total number of in-patients treated in all the hospitals and dispensaries was 41,990, the numbers treated in the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, and the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore, being 5,420 and 6,889, respectively. Of the total number of in-patients treated, 39,720 were cured, 6,819 were relieved, 3,752 were discharged otherwise and 2,963 died.

Out-patients.

**420.** The total number of out-patients treated in all hospitals and dispensaries was 5,271,437 (4,926,865), the numbers of out-patients treated in the Victoria Hospital and the Krishnarajendra Hospital being 106,719 and 113,296, respectively. Among the out-patients treated, the adults numbered 3,268,378 and children 2,002,709. The daily average attendance was 26,256.

Operations.

**421.** The total number of surgical operations was 91,187. In 83,302 cases patients were cured, 7,411 were relieved, 330 were discharged otherwise and 144 died. Important operations performed in the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, and the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore, were, respectively, 9,268 and 7,946, and the percentage of success was 96·7 (94·8) and 84·6 (94·1).

Indigenous medical institutions.

**422.** The number of patients treated in the Ayurvedic and Unani Dispensaries was 1,333,784.

Prevailing diseases.

**423.** Eleven lakhs four thousand four hundred and fifty-two out-patients were treated for malaria. Next in importance come the diseases of the respiratory system and those of the digestive system, more than five lakhs of people being treated under each of those two heads.

**424.** The incidence of the other diseases among out-patients treated is indicated below :—

| *Diseases.* | *Number of out-patients* |
|---|---|
| Diseases of the skin ... ... | 381,451 |
| Diseases of the eye ... ... | 461,613 |
| Diseases of the ear ... ... | 191,589 |
| Diseases of the nervous system ... | 119,189 |
| Ulcers ... ... | 328,994 |
| Pyrexia of uncertain origin ... | 235,187 |
| Injuries ... ... | 270,824 |
| Dyspepsia ... ... | 134,521 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Diarrhœa | ... | ... | 139,760 |
| Dysentery | ... | ... | 99,515 |
| Rheumatic fever and rheumatism | | ... | 121,253 |

X-ray and Electro-therapy.

**425.** Thirty-four thousand one hundred and twenty-six patients were treated in the X-ray department of the Victoria Hospital. Of these, 3,676 were treated by X-rays, 12,871 by electro-therapy, 1,811 by diathermy, 385 by barium series and 872 for fractures. In the Krishnarajendra Hospital, 4,022 persons were treated, 1,005 by electro-therapy, 405 by diathermy, 789 by barium series, 1,771 for fractures, 16 for cholecystography and 36 for pyelography. The numbers of screen examinations made in the two hospitals were 1,013 and 1,284, respectively, and the numbers of radiograms taken 6,895 and 3,308, respectively.

Midwives.

**426.** The number of midwives working was 325 (309). They conducted 30,355 parturition cases, the average per midwife being 93 cases. Of the 9,904 cases conducted in the city areas inclusive of the Kolar Gold Field area, as many as 7,961 were in maternity hospitals.

Dental diseases.

**427.** Twelve thousand and twenty-five cases were treated in the dental department of the Victoria Hospital. A dental section was newly opened in the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore, during the year. Seven hundred and forty-five patients were treated.

## (vi) Special Hospitals.

Maternity Hospitals.

**428.** In the 32 maternity hospitals and female dispensaries, 9,862 in-patients were treated and 10,935 parturition cases were conducted; 7,953 were normal and 794 complex. There were 149 maternal deaths, giving a mortality rate of 13·62 per 1,000 parturition cases. The number of out-patients treated in these institutions was 565,592.

**429.** The numbers of in-patients excluding parturition cases, treated during the year in the Vani Vilas Hospital in Bangalore, the Vani Vilas Hospital at Mysore, and the Maternity Hospital at Robertsonpet, were 2,823, 861 and 579, respectively. The numbers of out-patients treated in these hospitals were 34,968, 20,504 and 35,094, respectively.

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The last figure includes female patients suffering from general diseases.

Ophthalmic Hospitals.

**430.** The numbers of in-patients treated in the Minto Ophthalmic Hospital, Bangalore, and in the eye department of the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore, were 2,775 and 809. The numbers of out-patients treated in them were 43,284 and 19,254. The numbers of operations performed in those institutions were 5,910 and 4,997. Five operations of transplantation of the cornea were conducted successfully in the Minto Ophthalmic Hospital. Twenty-two students from all parts of India underwent post-graduate training in the hospital.

Leper Asylum.

**431.** The total number of in-patients treated in the Leper Asylum, Bangalore, was 173. Of these, 13 came from the cities, 73 from the districts and 12 from outside the State. One patient was cured, 48 patients improved in health, 17 were definitely not improved, 20 were discharged otherwise and 20 died.

Epidemic Diseases Hospitals.

**432.** During the year, 1,516 in-patients were treated in the three Epidemic Diseases Hospitals in Bangalore, Mysore and the Kolar Gold Field. Six hundred and two were cured, 194 improved, 269 were discharged otherwise and 374 died.

Princess Krishnajammanni Sanatorium.

**433.** In the Princess Krishnajammanni Sanatorium, Mysore, there are 98 beds. Of these, 65 are for men and 33 for women and children. Three hundred and forty-one in-patients were treated. Of these, 138 were cured, 68 were relieved, 93 discharged otherwise and 42 died. Three hundred and seventy-five out-patients were also treated. Two thousand and twenty-two operations were done, of which 10 resulted in cure and 1,944 in relief. In the out-patient dispensary, Mysore City, 1,666 patients were treated.

Mental Hospital.

**434.** The year opened with 202 patients in the Mental Hospital. Two hundred and ninety-six fresh admissions were made, making a total of 498. Of these, 181 were cured, 40 were discharged otherwise and 17 died. The daily average of patients was 210. Out of 296 admissions, 103 were voluntary and the rest were admitted by order of magistrates. The amount realised from paying patients was Rs. 7,322. The Civil and Military Station, Bangalore,

contributed Rs. 15,181 towards the maintenance of patients admitted from the Station area. The total number treated as out-patients was 2,095 (1,373).

**435.** Occupational therapy was tried regularly. Charaka spinning, basket making, mat and rattan work have been introduced.

**436.** The total expenditure on hospitals and dispensaries was Rs. 18,37,180. Of this sum, contributions from District and Municipal funds amounted to Rs. 4,19,300, and miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 87,154. The cost of medicines purchased by the Medical Stores was Rs. 2,58,082. Expenditure.

## (vii) Public Health Institute and Chemical Laboratory.

**437.** During the year ended 31st December 1937, the Institute issued 425,850 c.c. of anti-cholera vaccine, more than thrice the quantity issued in 1936, as the disease prevailed extensively in the first half of the year and assumed epidemic proportions in Mysore, Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts, and 2,974 c.c. of T. A. B. vaccine. A new section was started for the manufacture of plague vaccine, with a Second Class Health Officer and suitable staff including a Health Probationer. In connection with the preparation of typhoid vaccine on a large scale, a number of determinations of the nitrogen content of the media used in the preparation was carried out. The total protein content of the bacteria of the typhoid groups from the grown cultures was determined. In a few cases the protein content of the exhausted media was also determined.

**438.** The total number of microscopical and bacteriological tests carried out increased from 9,111 to 12,280. In the medico-legal section 235 cases, involving 806 articles, were received for examination.

**439.** Food standardisation work, which was undertaken in the previous year made steady progress. Nutrition experiments were started in September of last year and the effect of feeding pigeons on different samples of rice, polished and hand-pounded, and ragi, was being investigated.

**440.** The expenditure incurred was Rs. 22,932 (Rs. 19,758).

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

# CHAPTER VII—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

## (i) University of Mysore.

Strength and results of public examinations.

**441.** The total number of students in the University was 3,167 (2,998). Three hundred and sixty-three passed in the final degree examinations. Fifty-four obtained the L. M. P. diploma. Twenty-three of the former and seven of the latter were women.

Lectures and publications.

**442.** Fifteen extension lectures were given and five lecture camps were conducted by the University Teachers' Association. Advantage was taken of the visit to Mysore of the British Delegation to the Indian Science Congress to arrange for lectures on astronomical and historical subjects by some of the members. One of the delegates of the New Education Fellowship also delivered a lecture on education for industry and for life.

**443.** The *Prabuddha Karnataka* was published as usual and the number of subscribers was 719. The D. Appu Rao extension lecture on Co-operation in India by the Hon'ble Mr. V. Ramdas Pantulu was published in book form. The editorial committee appointed for the preparation of a comprehensive and authoritative English-Kannada Dictionary issued the third part.

Endowments

**444.** Endowments received amounted to Rs. 29,000.

Hostels, unions and athletics.

**445.** The number of students residing in the University hostels was 280 (288). The University Adikarnataka hostel in Bangalore was closed and the boarders accommodated in aided hostels.

**446.** A beginning was made to give systematic instruction in physical education in the Bangalore institutions by the appointment of a Superintendent of Physical Education.

Oriental Library.

**447.** The Oriental Library has 10,645 manuscripts in Sanskrit and Kannada. The second volume of Advaita Siddhi and the first volume of the descriptive catalogue of Sanskrit manuscripts were issued.

Convocation.

**448.** The twentieth Convocation of the University was held on the 29th October 1937, under the presidency of His Highness the Chancellor. Mr. T. R. Venkatarama

Sastry, B.A., B.L., C.I.E., Advocate, Madras, addressed the graduates of the year.

Recognition of degrees and examinations.

**449.** The Medical College was inspected by Lt.-Col. Burke, retired Secretary of the Indian Medical Council, and by the Inspectors of the Royal College of Surgeons. They gave valuable suggestions for improving the College, which are under consideration. The Mysore Hospital was recognised for purposes of the final examination for the Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons under the F. R. C. S. Regulations.

Finance.

**450.** The receipts, including the Government grant of Rs. 10,70,416 amounted to Rs. 12,51,980 and the expenditure to Rs. 12,48,998.

## (ii) Education.

Institutions.

**451.** On the 31st March 1938, there were 6,948 (6,893) recognised institutions with a strength of 337,257 (326,811). There were also 993 (838) village indigenous schools, which were not recognised by the department, with a strength of 15,640 (12,885).

**452.** The different classes of recognised institutions with their strength are shown below:—

| *Kind of Institution.* | | *No.* | *Strength.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Government | ... | 406 | 54,972 |
| Local Education Authority | ... | 4,832 | 224,763 |
| Aided | ... | 1,688 | 55,096 |
| Unaided | ... | 22 | 2,426 |
| Total | ... | 6,948 | 337,257 |

**453.** The percentage of pupils under instruction to the total population of school-going age, calculated at 15 per cent of the total population according to the census of 1931 was 36·60 (35·26), the percentages for boys and girls being 55·42 (53·41) and 16·96 (16·28), respectively. The percentage of boys under instruction to the total male population was 8·31 (8·01), that of girls to the total female population 2·54 (2·44) and that of boys and girls together to the total population was 5·5 (5·3). On an average, there was one school for every 3·70 square miles and 809 persons.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

**454.** The following statement shows the percentage of students in schools of each grade to the total number of students :—

| *Grade of School.* | | *Percentage.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Boys.* | *Girls.* |
| Primary Schools | ... | 77·49 | 89·76 |
| Middle Schools | ... | 15·38 | 8·00 |
| High Schools | ... | 3·71 | 1·06 |
| Special Schools | ... | 2·15 | 0·91 |
| Colleges | ... | 1·27 | 0·27 |

**455.** The average monthly number of pupils on the rolls and in all public institutions was 339,765 (328,753) and the average daily attendance was 266,114 (255,133), or 78·32 per cent of the average monthly number on the rolls.

Primary Education.

**456.** There were 5,919 primary schools, with a strength of 237,306 (231,684).

Adult Education.

**457.** There were 72 schools for the education of adults, with a strength of 2,204.

Education of the Depressed Classes.

**458.** There were 472 schools for the education of pupils belonging to the Depressed Classes, with a strength of 11,098.

Muslim Education.

**459.** There were 905 (897) institutions for the education of Muslim boys and girls, with a strength of 38,882 (38,087) pupils. In addition, 6,910 (7,110) muslim pupils were studying in general schools.

Education of Europeans and Anglo-Indians.

**460.** There were four institutions for the education of Europeans and Anglo-Indians with a total strength of 350.

Middle Schools.

**461.** There were 310 (302) middle schools for boys with a strength of 41,474, (38,932). The average daily attendance was 35,202 (32,507).

Secondary Education. High Schools.

**462.** There were 34 (32) High Schools for boys with a strength of 9,762 (8704) pupils. A Municipal High School was opened at Mandya and an un-aided High School at Mysore. The average daily attendance was 9,064 (8,120).

Education of Women.

**463.** There were 533 separate institutions for women with a strength of 39,501 (38,391) pupils. Of these institutions, 2 were colleges, 8 high schools, 41 middle schools, 473 primary schools, 4 training institutions, 2 industrial schools and 3 special schools.

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**464.** Of the 10 (11) training institutions, 6 were for men and 4 for women. They had a total strength of 881 (1,013) pupils. Forty-three graduates were under training in the B. T. Class attached to the Maharaja's College, Mysore. Special Instruction. Training Institutions.

**465.** Eleven industrial schools and four agricultural schools were maintained for boys, with a strength of 957 (925) and 124 (130) pupils, respectively. Industrial and Agricultural Schools.

**466.** The School of Engineering had a strength of 276 (277) pupils. Engineering School.

**467.** There were fourteen commercial schools with a total strength of 1,013 (1,080) pupils. Of these, one was a Government institution, two were aided and eleven were un-aided, but recognised, institutions. Commercial Schools.

**468.** The Central Institute for Defectives at Mysore and the aided institution in Bangalore had a strength of 87 (92) pupils between them. Other special Schools.

**469.** The four institutions for the teaching of Oriental Languages had 586 (626) pupils on the rolls. Institute for Oriental Languages.

**470.** There were 90 (92) Sanskrit schools with a strength of 2,175 (2,107) pupils. Sanskrit Schools.

**471.** The total amount provided for scholarships, excluding those in the University, was Rs. 1,33,800 (1,21,800). Out of this amouut, a sum of Rs. 53,980 was spent on students of backward and minor communities, Rs. 25,610 (23,610) on boys and girls of the Depressed Classes, Rs. 12,764 (11,929) on women students, Rs. 5,570 (5,520) on Muslim students, and the balance on stipends in training institutions and technical schools. Scholarships.

**472.** Out of 9,869 (9,005) students in High School classes, 1,262 (1,274) enjoyed full fee-concessions and 806 (722) half fee-concessions on account of their being either recipients of scholarships or exempted from the payment of fees as belonging to specified communities. In addition, 248 (288) full fee-concessions and 2,616 (481) half fee-concessions were granted to other students in High School classes on grounds of poverty and merit. Free-Studentships.

**473.** The total number of applications registered for the S. S. L. C. Examination of 1938 was 3,565 (3,149). Of these, 3,525 (3,062) persons sat for the examination for ordinary and supplementary certificates, and 2,041 (1,494) Results of public Examinations.

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were successful, 1,257 (1,017) being declared eligible for the college course. The percentage of success among candidates for ordinary certificates was 57 (47). Out of 8,843 (8,337) candidates who applied for the Middle School examination, 8,717 (8,222) appeared and 3,580 (4,134) were declared successful. Three thousand and fifty-two (3,223) candidates were registered for the Upper Primary examination, 2,962 (3,132) were examined, and 1,025 (1,165) were successful. Out of 1,441 (1,438) candidates who sat for the commercial examinations, 606 (567) passed. The percentages of success at these examinations were 41·0 (50·3), 34·6 (37·2) and 42·0 (39·4), respectively.

**474.** The results at the several teachers' certificate examinations are tabulated below :—

| Examination | Number | | Percentage of passes |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Examined | Passed | |
| 1. T. C. Secondary Grade ... | 61 | 22 Full<br>5 Theory | 40·9 |
| 2. V. T. C. I Examination—Kannada | 261 | 136 | 52·1 |
| Do do Urdu ... | 79 | 31 | 39·2 |
| 3. Do II do Kannada | 231 | 115 | 49·7 |
| Do do Urdu ... | 37 | 28 | 75·6 |
| 4. Do Final Examination ... | 111 | 93 | 3·7 |

**475.** The following statement shows the results at the several examinations in respect of women candidates :—

| Examination | Number | |
|---|---|---|
| | Examined | Passed |
| S. S. L. C. ... ... ... | 208 | 135 |
| Middle School ... ... ... | 892 | 468 |
| Vernacular Upper Primary ... ... | 593 | 216 |
| T. C. Secondary Grade ... ... | 11 | 7 |
| V. T. C. I Examination ... ... | 50 | 24 |
| Do II do ... ... | 27 | 17 |
| Do Final do ... ... | 15 | 12 |

**476.** The results at the several examinations in respect of Muslim boys and girls were as follows:—

| Examination | Boys | | | Girls | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number registered | Number examined | Number passed | Number registered | Number examined | Number passed |
| S. S. L. C. ... ... | 249 | 249 | 96 | 24 | 24 | 11 |
| Middle School ... ... | 598 | 590 | 215 | 81 | 78 | 44 |
| Upper Primary... ... | 357 | 356 | 125 | 253 | 242 | 71 |
| T. C. Secondary Grade ... | 6 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| V. T. C. I Examination ... | 53 | 52 | 21 | 27 | 27 | 10 |
| Do II do ... | 26 | 26 | 22 | 11 | 11 | 6 |
| Do Final do ... | 16 | 16 | 15 | 2 | 2 | 2 |

Hostels.

**477.** Of the 110 (109) hostels, 6 were attached to the University Colleges and 104 to departmental institutions.

Boy Scouts.

**478.** The total membership of the Scout movement including scouters and commissioners according to the latest census was 11,383. Thirteen training camps were held, ten of them under the auspices of the various District Scout Councils, two advanced training courses and a commissioners' course by the Headquarters.

The Girl Guide Movement.

**479.** Appreciable progress was made in the Girl Guide movement in all the districts. Eleven guide companies and nine Blue Bird flocks were enrolled. Guiding was introduced and local associations started in two new districts, Chikmagalur and Chitaldrug.

Medical Inspection.

**480.** Medical inspection of school children was conducted in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and in 18 (8) other Municipal areas.

Finance.

**481.** The total expenditure on public instruction, including that on University education, amounted to Rs. 67,53,101 (Rs. 66,42,196). Of this amount, a sum of Rs. 24,87,668 was spent on institutions managed by Government, Rs. 21,66,903 on institutions managed by local bodies, Rs. 5,06,887 on aided institutions, Rs. 3,94,300 on buildings, Rs. 1,37,618 on furniture and equipment and Rs. 10,59,725 on miscellaneous items. The total direct expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 51,61,458 or 76·49 per cent of the total expenditure.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

**482.** The amounts spent on education in different grades were as follows:—

| Grade of education | Direct expenditure | Percentage of direct expenditure to the total |
|---|---|---|
| University Colleges ... ... | 8,34,841 | 12·36 |
| Oriental do ... ... | 55,672 | 00·82 |
| High Schools ... ... | 6,21,808 | 09·28 |
| Middle do ... ... | 9,14,677 | 13·54 |
| Primary do ... ... | 23,04,143 | 34·12 |
| Training Institutions ... ... | 2,32,336 | 03·44 |
| Technical Schools ... ... | 1,97,981 | 02·93 |
| Total ... | 51,61,458 | 76·49 |

**483.** The average cost of education per head of the population was Rs. 1-0-9 (Rs. 1-0-7). Of this amount, a sum of Re. 0-13-2 was met from State Funds.

## (iii) Encouragement to Authors.

**484.** The authors of six books and the editors of three journals received encouragement in the shape of grants. In the competition for the Devaraj Bahadur Charity Literary Prizes, 16 books and 4 manuscripts were received for consideration ; and two prizes of Rs. 200 each and one of Rs. 300 were awarded to three authors.

## (iv) Literature.

**485.** The number of books and periodicals registered was 339 (310). Of these, 134 were in Kannada, 192 in European languages, 2 in an Indian classical language and 11 in more than one language.

# CHAPTER VIII—MISCELLANEOUS.

## (i) Muzrai.

Muzrai institutions.

**486.** The number of Muzrai institutions in the State at the end of the year was 13,533. Of these, 12,781 were temples, 50 Jain basthis, 352 Muslim institutions, 287 mutts and 63 other institutions. Twenty-eight mutts were under Government management.

**487.** The opening balance at the credit of the institutions was Rs. 11,50,165 and the income during the year was Rs. 8,91,082. Receipts from *jatras* and cattle shows formed an important source of income, yielding Rs. 78,228. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 7,87,239 and the closing balance was Rs. 12,54,008. A sum of Rs. 1,23,035 was spent on construction and repairs of buildings and on works of public utility, such as water supply, drainage, roads and causeways. The temples at Belur and Halebid were renovated at a total cost of Rs. 56,227.

Chattram Savings Fund.

**488.** The Chattram Savings Fund started with an opening balance of Rs. 16,016. The income and expenditure were Rs. 69,672 and Rs. 71,146, respectively, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 14,542.

Prince Gulam Muhammad Charity Fund.

**489.** One hundred and one Mussalmans, 51 Christians and 21 Brahmins were granted allowances. The income, including the opening balance of Rs. 4,902, was Rs. 9,038 and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 6,285, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,753.

Grant-in-aid and Endowments.

**490.** An aggregate sum of Rs. 62,149 was received by way of endowments. The grants-in-aid to the *Arya Dharma Bodhini Sabha*, Bangalore, the Girdle stone Home for Incurables, the Friend-in-need Society, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, the *Ubhaya Vedanta Pravarthana Sabha* at Melkote, the Sri Chamarajendra *Veda Maha Pathasala*, Bangalore, the Gunamba Maternity and Child Welfare Trust, Mysore, the *Asakta Poshaka Sabha*, Bangalore, the Labourers' Fellowship Settlement, Bangalore, the Vani Vilas Child Welfare Trust, Mysore, and the Sevasadana, Bangalore, were continued. The institutes

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for the relief of the infirm and destitutes at Chikmagalur, Chitaldrug and Kolar continued to receive grants.

Educational Institutions (a) Ayurvedic and Unani College and Hospital.

**491.** The total strength of the Ayurvedic and Unani College, Mysore, was 68 (79). The number of scholarships in force was 57 (59). A new building for the Ayurvedic Hospital was constructed at a cost of Rs. 20,000. One lakh, thirty-eight thousand, three hundred and two (126,890) out-patients and 220 (152) in-patients were treated in the Ayurvedic section and 199,880 (165,293) out-patients and 299 (263) in-patients in the Unani section of the hospital. Two women candidates were entertained as probationary lady Pandits on Rs. 40 each per mensem for work in the female section of the hospital.

(b) Sanskrit College and Schools.

**492.** The Sanskrit College, Melkote, the Sri Chamarajendra *Veda Maha Pathasala* and the other *Veda Pathasalas* in the State continued to be popular.

**493.** Special prayers were offered in all the Muzrai Institutions in the State and at Tirupati in May 1938 on the occasion of the wedding of Prince Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar Bahadur.

## (ii) Archæology.

**494.** Among the discoveries were a number of Chola and Hoysala monuments constructed in the Dravidian style, one of the earliest of them being the Janardana temple at Malingi. Several fine images were also discovered and the links between the Chola and the Hoysala schools of architecture were noted. There was satisfactory progress in the renovation work of the temples of Belur and Halebid. At the suggestion of several Jain devotees, who expressed anxiety about the safety of the Gomateswara statue at Sravanabelagola, the Director of Archæology in Mysore and the Director of Geology made a minute study of the image and are in consultation with experts, both in and out of Mysore, to do all that is possible to preserve and protect the image. Government have appointed a committee to revise the rules for classifying ancient monuments, with the Director as the convenor and the Muzrai Commissioner and the Chief Engineer as members. An important find in epigraphy was a copper plate grant of the

Ganga king Avinita, which bears evidence of the close relationship that existed between the Pallava and the Ganga dynasties.

## (iii) Government Press.

Plant and Stores.

**495.** The value of the plant at the Central Press was Rs. 2,32,746 and of that at the Branch Press Rs. 68,184 at the close of the year.

Finance.

**496.** Cash receipts amounted to Rs. 53,139 and receipts by book adjustment to Rs. 24,770. The total expenditure of the Department was Rs. 2,05,119.

The *Mysore Gazette.*

**497.** The receipts realised on account of subscriptions to the *Mysore Gazette*, advertisements and work done for local boards, municipalities and private individuals amounted to Rs. 10,664. The cost of printing the Gazette amounted to Rs. 48,135.

The Government Central Book Depot, Bangalore.

**498.** The Government Central Book Depot stocked for sale official, educational, and University publications, some books published by the Palace and the Indian Red Cross Society, and the High Court Reports. Retail sales of official publications were made through the Depot, and through agencies and branch depots. The amount realised by the sale of books was Rs. 45,784.

**499.** One of the Sub-Assistant Superintendents was awarded a free Damodar Das Scholarship of £275 per annum for advanced studies in Printing at the College of Technology, Leeds. An additional Probationer was appointed in January 1938.

**500.** A book stall had been opened at the Dasara Exhibition, 1937, and the realization from the sale of publications amounted to Rs. 528.

## (iv) Stationery.

**501.** The value of the stock in the Stationery Depot at the beginning of the year was Rs. 1,11,506 and the value of the additions made during the year amounted to Rs. 2,13,985. The value of the issues to the several offices amounted to Rs. 1,96,513, which figure includes the cost of paper and other materials supplied to the Central and the Branch

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Presses. Out of the articles of stationery and paper purchased, goods of the value of Rs. 8,260 (Rs. 5,381) were of Mysore manufacture and goods of the value of Rs. 1,68,913 (Rs. 1,11,535) of Indian manufacture. The indents for locally manufactured articles of stationery comprised ink-stands from the Central Jail, Bangalore, liquid gum and quick fix from the Government Soap Factory, blue-black and red-ink powders and blue-black ink from the Government Industrial and Testing Laboratory, Bangalore, and superior cotton tags from the Institute of Home and Cottage Industries, Mysore.

## (v) Meteorology.

Observatories.

**502.** There are five observatories, one of the first class located at Bangalore, two of the second class at Mysore and Chitaldrug, and two of the third class situated at Hassan and the Coffee Experimental Station at Balehonnur. There are nine minor observatories.

**503.** The Meteorological Office at Poona was regularly kept informed by wire of the local weather conditions and of upper air observations in Bangalore, for the publication of weather reports and forecasts. The observations taken at 17 hours at Bangalore, Mysore and Chitaldrug were also being telegraphed from 1st September 1937. The pilot balloon observations for finding the velocity and direction of wind in the upper regions of the atmosphere were taken in the mornings, and the values obtained were daily wired to Poona and the results were being telegraphed to Calcutta in addition from 1st December 1937. The taking of pilot balloon observations and the wiring of the results to Poona in the afternoons commenced from 20th June 1938. A part of the work connected with the sounding balloons for determining the pressure, temperature and humidity in the upper regions of the atmosphere has been entrusted to the Bangalore Observatory from 1st December 1937. The finding of north and east components and other calculations required by the Agra Upper Air Observatory were attended to and the results were despatched to Agra weekly and monthly. Cloud observations with Nephoscope were daily

made at 8 hours (local time) and 17 hours (standard time) and the records were sent to Agra once a month. Ten sets of storm observations and six sets of special balloon observations were taken at the Bangalore observatory. Eighteen sets of special observations with the pilot balloons for International Upper Air researches were also taken and the results despatched to Agra. On requisition from Poona, twelve sets of storm observations were taken at Mysore and seventeen sets at Chitaldrug and wired to Poona.

Raingauge Stations.

**504.** Two new raingauge stations were opened and one was closed with the result that the number of raingauge stations at the end of year was 251. All the stations were inspected.

## (vi) Horticulture and Public Gardens.

Government Botanic Gardens—the Lal-Bagh

**505.** The Government Botanic Garden at Bangalore, the *Lal-Bagh*, maintained its high reputation as a place of public resort, besides being the centre of the botanical and horticultural activities in the State. Though the season was unfavourable, the several sections of the garden were maintained in good condition. The Forest department presented one of its elephants to the *Lal-Bagh* and the animal is being used for giving joy rides to the public, at two annas for an adult and one anna for a child. The recreation afforded is very much appreciated.

Fruit cultivation.

**506.** Fruit culture was carried on in the central fruit nursery in the *Lal-Bagh* and in the experimental orchard at the Krishnaraj Sagar. Twenty-six varieties of apples planted in 1931 are growing well. The Department supplied 2,000 rooted cuttings of good Bangalore figs to growers at Ganjam. The plants are reported to be thriving well. Five hundred and ninety-eight fruit plants were supplied free to orchards run by Village Panchayats, Municipalities and District and School Boards. The fruit research station near the Hessarghatta reservior has made a good headway, in that the preliminary work such as fencing, levelling and laying of experimental plots, excavation of pits, construction of quarters and pump house and layout of pipe lines and purchase of cattle and tools has been

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completed. Methods of preserving fruits like mangoes and pine apple in syrup and jellies, jams and marmalades were demonstrated at the Horticultural shows and the Dasara Exhibition.

Vegetable and fodder cultivation.

**507.** The season was not favourable to vegetables, on account of intense heat in summer and failure of rains. Besides insect pests and poor germination of seeds resulted in low yield. Supply of fresh vegetables to the British Military garrisons both in Bangalore and in Madras was undertaken.

**508.** Five hundred and thirty-three tons of Rhodes grass were sold for Rs. 5,963. Seeds and roots of Guinea grass were supplied to several agricultural institutions in the districts on indents, for introducing that variety of grass in the mofussil. That grass resists water logging and drought and grows even under shade. It is propagated by roots and seeds. About 8,000 roots or five to eight pounds of seeds are required for an acre. It gives nearly six cuttings per annum under proper cultivation and irrigation. The yield ranges from 40 to 60 tons per acre per annum. Napier grass grows to a height of 4' to 10' and cattle relish it. About 6,000 roots are required for planting an acre. The income of the Horticultural Farm in Bangalore was Rs. 13,692 and the expenditure under all heads including improvements amounted to Rs. 10,114.

Horticulture.

**509.** The Department participated in the Dasara Exhibition at Mysore, where it displayed exhibits connected with horticultural work. The half-yearly horticultural shows at Bangalore were held under the auspices of the Mysore Horticultural Society, in August and January. The exhibits in all classes were of a high standard. Thirty-two gardens competed in the garden competition held in August. A mango show was held in May and nearly one-hundred varieties of mangoes were exhibited.

Other parks and gardens.

**510.** In the Cubbon Park, Bangalore, the old band stand was dismantled and rebuilt in the facade overlooking the Cubbon Statue. The other public parks and gardens were maintained in good order.

Finance.

**511.** The total expenditure of the Department was Rs. 2,02,315 and the income amounted to Rs. 28,690.

## (vii) Nandidrug Hill Station.

**512.** The Nandidrug Hill station continued to be popular as a summer resort. The total rainfall was 25·71 inches. Seven family quarters have been provided for housing servants accompanying visitors. Twelve garages have been built. Electric lights and good water-supply are available. No water charges are levied. The road to the top of the hill was thrown open for traffic to the public and a toll gate was established. In addition to the observatory opened last year, a wind wave instrument was fixed during the year. The total number of visitors was 4,663 (4,594). A large number of pilgrims and sight-seers visited the hills. The total income was Rs. 4,228 (Rs. 4,068.)

## (viii) The Mysore Government Museum.

**513.** The number of persons who visited the Museum was 302,487 (299,656). The exhibits of the various sections were kept in good order.

Botany.

**514.** With a view to affording opportunities for the students of Primary and Secondary classes in the Bangalore City and the lay visitors to acquire some knowledge of systematic botany, specimens illustrating the evolution of plant life were exhibited. Necessary equipment for the purpose was purchased.

Archæology

**515.** The photographic views of Mysore architecture and sculpture that had become foxy and worn-out were replaced by a fresh set of thirty-two views duly mounted and framed. An interesting chart of the Kannada alphabet showing the different stages of its evolution, from the ancient 'Bramhi' to the modern Kannada script, was acquired. A map of 'Karnataka,' the area inhabited by the Kannada speaking people, an evolution tree of Indian languages and an enlarged photographic copy of the Asokan inscription at Bramhagiri (Molakalmuru taluk, Mysore State) were also got prepared.

**516.** A representative collection of electrotype casts of Mysore coins is ready for display.

Agriculture.

**517.** Receptacles necessary for the preservation of specimens relating to the Botanical, Chemical and Mycological

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sections as also the Serum Institute were purchased. The re-arrangement of the Entomological section on educative lines has been completed, the collection consisting of local plant and fruit pests and other insects. Samples of varieties of Mysore coffee, arecanut, cardamom and pepper were received. A cabinet containing samples of wool from the various parts of the State was also acquired. It is proposed to display miniature models of tobacco curing barns, specimens of graded and redried tobacco leaves and cigarettes made out of Mysore tobacco. A crop map of Mysore is under preparation.

Geology.

**518.** The future scope of the section was defined. Polished cubes and paper weights of local varieties of ornamental and building stones were prepared. Specimens of cut and polished gem stones of local origin were kept ready. A flow-chart showing the details of operations of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati was got made and suitably framed and exhibited. Enlargements of half a dozen photographic views of the different sections of the Works were obtained for display along with the flow chart. Three geological maps of Mysore, one of Southern India and a diagram of a geologic clock were also mounted and framed.

Health Section.

**519.** A set of nineteen posters on health subjects published by the department of Public Health, Mysore, were suitably mounted for display. Descriptive bilingual labels in English and Kannada for the other specimens in the section were prepared. Two wooden models of sanitary houses, one of the Malnad and the other of the Maidan types were put up.

Industries and Industrial Art.

**520.** Samples of cotton and woollen fabrics and a woollen pile carpet depicting a natural scene, both woven at the Government Weaving Institute and a collection of silk bodice cloths with lace border and of up-to-date designs were put on the show.

**521.** The Sericultural exhibits as now arranged illustrate the history of the industry from the egg of the silk worm to the finished products of the Factory.

**522.** A complete set of wooden models of indigenous fruits and vegetables made at the Government Industrial School, Channapatna, was acquired.

**523.** Some objects of inlaid work of new designs and carvings in ivory, all of local handiwork, were added by purchase. The Dewan of Mysore was pleased to present the Museum with a beautifully carved sandalwood casket, with an attachment of the first electric lamp manufactured in the State.

Educational Work.

**524.** An important feature of the activities of the Museum was the establishment of contact with the local educational institutions. With the co-operation of the School Board Officer, City Municipal area, Bangalore, a course of lectures in Kannada on the history, fauna, flora and industries of Mysore, with reference to exhibits in the Museum, was delivered to students of the IV year Primary classes on Sunday mornings. Another course of general guide lectures was arranged for the benefit of students from one of the High Schools in Bangalore City, who were taken round in batches. These courses of instruction have become popular and both the students and teachers have appreciated them. A total number of 3,059 pupils belonging to sixty-nine schools of Bangalore and suburbs were thus shown round the Museum.

## (ix) Printing Presses and Periodicals.

**525.** There were 127 printing presses, including the two Government Presses at Bangalore and Mysore, of which 89 took up only job work. There were current 14 newspapers and 77 periodicals. Of the newspapers, ten were in Kannada, three in English and one in Urdu. Of the periodicals, 39 were in Kannada and 38 in English. Most of the periodicals were monthlies and dealt with subjects of general interest.

## (x) Libraries.

Educational Libraries.

**526.** The total number of volumes at the close of the year in the libraries attached to the office of the Director of Public Instruction was 5,472. The number of books lent out was 450.

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Public Libraries, Bangalore and Mysore.

**527.** The Public Library in Bangalore had 662 members on its rolls at the end of the year. It realised a gross income of Rs. 18,788 inclusive of subscriptions amounting to Rs. 6,187 and issued 18,880 books; and 126,299 persons visited the Library. The Public Library at Mysore had 124 members and an income of Rs. 5,042 inclusive of subscriptions amounting to Rs. 1,372. It issued 39,714 books and was visited by 107,450 persons.

## (xi) Stores Purchase Committee.

Purchases.

**528.** The total value of the purchases arranged by the Stores Purchase Committee on behalf of the several departments of Government, both from firms in India and abroad, amounted to Rs. 65,51,072 (Rs. 38,33,232). The bulk of foreign purchases related to the Electrical and Railway departments. On account of the unsettled conditions in Europe, the level of prices continued to be high. Firms in Europe were unable to quote for prompt deliveries. Consequently, the purchase price of materials increased and extra freight and insurance charges—and in some cases fee for war risk insurance—had also to be paid.

Inspections.

**529.** The services of Messrs. Rendel, Palmer and Tritton, London, were utilized for the purchase and inspection of railway stores ordered in Europe and also in the drawing up of specifications, in respect of the said stores. Inspections in the case of structural materials ordered in India on behalf of the Railways were arranged through the inspection staff of the Indian Stores department.

Expenditure.

**530.** The expenditure incurred on account of the agency of Messrs. Rendel, Palmer and Tritton, contribution paid towards the Trade Commissioner's office in London and on account of the Stores Purchase Committee worked out to 0·51 (0·83) per cent of the amount of the purchases made.

## (xii) Central Recruitment Board.

**531.** On the 1st July 1937, the ministerial establishment in public offices consisted of 3,658 (3,656) Brahmins and

2,724 (2,608) persons of other communities, showing percentages of 57·3 (58·4) and 42·7 (41·6), respectively. In the subordinate executive establishment, there were 7,597 (7,571) Brahmins and 9,068 (8,780) others, showing percentages of 45·6 (46·3) and 54·4 (53·7), respectively.

**532.** Excluding appointments made from the approved lists of candidates issued by the Central Recruitment Board under the revised rules of recruitment, 636 vacancies were advertised and appointments were made in 401 vacancies. Of these, 104 were given to Brahmin applicants and 297 to candidates of other communities.

BANGALORE,
*24th Jan. 1939.*

B. T. KESAVIENGAR,
*Chief Secretary to Government.*

# APPENDICES

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## APPENDIX I.

### Names of High Officers in the Mysore State during the year 1937-38.

| No. | Name of Officer | Appointment | Period | | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | From | To | |
| 1 | *Amin-ul-Mulk* Sir Mirza M. Ismail, K.C.I.E., O.B.E. | Dewan of Mysore. | 1-5-26 | ... | 1. On deputation to Java from 22nd July to 27th August 1937.<br>2. Absent from the State on a visit to Bikanir and Delhi from 30th October to 13th November 1937. |
| 2 | *Rajamantrapravina* Mr. S. P. Rajagopalachari, B.A., B.L. | First Member of Council. | 21-10-35 | ... | 1. In charge of the current duties of the Dewan.<br>(i) From 22nd July to 27th August 1937.<br>(ii) From 30th October to 13th November 1937.<br>2. On furlough on full average salary from 15th November to 1st December 1937. |
| 3 | *Rajamantrapravina* Mr. N. Madhava Rau, B.A., B.L. | Second Member of Council. | 21-10-35 | ... | ... |
| 4 | Sir. H. D. C. Reilly, I. C. S. (Retired). | Chief Justice, High Court of Mysore. | 1-8-34 | ... | On privilege leave on half salary from 6th June to 8th August 1937 and leave without allowances from 9th August to 9th October 1937. |
| 5 | *Rajadharmaprasakta* Mr. K. Shankaranarayana Rao, M.A., B.L. | Judge, High Court of Mysore. | 16-11-32 | ... | Acting Chief Justice from 6th June to 9th October 1937. |
| 6 | Mr. C. Abdul Ghani, B.A., B.L. | Judge, High Court of Mysore. | 2-11-36 | ... | ... |
| 7 | Mr. A. R. Nageswara Iyer, B.A., B.L. | Temporary Judge, High Court of Mysore. | 16-11-36 | ... | On special duty. |
| 8 | Mr. T. Singaravelu Mudaliar, B.A., B.L. | Acting Judge, High Court of Mysore. | 10-6-38 | ... | ... |

# APPENDIX II.

## List of Laws passed during the year 1937-38.

| Serial No. | No. and year of Act | Short Title | Whether adopted from British Indian Act | Date of introduction |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | VIII of 1937 | Act further te amend the Mysore Civil Courts Act, 1883. | Yes | 10th July 1937. |
| 2 | IX of 1937 | Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Act. | Do | Do |
| 3 | X of 1937 | Sugar Excise duty (Amendment) Act. | Do | Do |
| 4 | I of 1938 | Act to amend the Mysore City Municipalities Act, 1933. | No | 3rd February 1938. |
| 5 | II of 1938 | Act to amend the Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1933. | Do | Do |
| 6 | III of 1938 | Act to amend the Mysore City Municipalities Act, 1933. | Do | Do |
| 7 | IV of 1938 | Act to amend the Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1933. | Do | Do |
| 8 | V of 1938 | Hindu Inheritance (Removal of disabilities) Act. | Yes | Do |
| 9 | VI of 1938 | Mysore Extradition Act ... ... | Do | Do |
| 10 | VII of 1938 | Act to amend the Mysore Irrigation Act, 1938. | No | Do |
| 11 | VIII of 1938 | Act further to amend the Minor Tank Restoration Act, 1916. | Do | Do |
| 12 | IX of 1938 | Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Act. | Yes | 4th February 1938. |

## APPENDIX III.

### Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Forces of the Mysore State for the year 1937-38.

| Unit of service | Number of fighting officers and men | | | | | | Details of forces at the end of the current year | | | | | | Total cost on account of pay and allowances, etc., of the forces, including the followers | Arms |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | At the end of the last year | Recruited during the year | Casualties | | | At the end of the current year | Number of Battalions, Regiments, or Batteries | Number of guns | Number of men | | | | | |
| | | | Died | Invalidated | Discharged during the year | | | | State officers | Indian commissioned officers | Non-commissioned officers | Fighting men | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Rs. | |
| Cavalry (Mysore Horse) ... | 110 | 59 | 1 | 1 | 60 | 107 | 1Trg. Sqdr. | ... | 2 | 5 | 17 | 83 | 89,148 | M. L. E. H. V. rifles, lances and swords. |
| Sappers ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Artillery ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Infantry ... ... | 788 | 76 | 2 | ... | 47 | 815 | 3. Bns. | ... | 7 | 25 | 129 | 654 | 2,72,916 | M. L. E. H. V. rifles, E. Y. rifles and M. H. S. B. rifles ·456 bore. |
| Mysore Lancers ... | 468 | 27 | 2 | 17 | 5 | 471 | 1. Regt. | 3 Hotchkiss guns. | 10 | 18 | 80 | 363 | 4,69,055 | M. L. E. H. V. rifles, lances and swords. |
| Mysore Transport (Corps) ... | 16 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 14 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 8 | 5 | 17,924 | |
| Total ... | 1,382 | 162 | 5 | 18 | 114 | 1,407 | ... | 3 | 19 | 49 | 234 | 1,105 | 8,49,043 | |

## APPENDIX IV.

### Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police in the Mysore State for the year 1937-38.

| Description of office | Number | Pay of grade | Total cost | Punishment | | | Reward | | Education | | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Dismissed | Fined departmentally, degraded, or suspended | Punished judicially | By promotion | By money | Number able to read and write | Number under instruction | |
| Inspector-General of Police ... | 1 | Rs. 1,700 | Rs. 50,68,100-0-0 | 32 | 2,147 | 2 | ... | 1,616 | 5,261 | 1,363 | |
| District Superintendents of Police | 14 | 1 on Rs. 300—25—500. 4 on Rs. 250—25——450. 9 on Rs. 250—40/2—450. | | | | | | | | | |
| Assistant Superintendents of Police | 8 | 8 on Rs. 150—25/2—250 | | | | | | | | | |
| Police Inspectors ... ... | 100 | 16 on Rs. 150; 34 on 125 and 50 on 100. | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-Inspectors of Police ... | 199 | 18 on Rs. 80; 37 on 70; 62 on 60; 82 on 50. | | | | | | | | | |
| European Sergeants ... ... | 5 | 5 on Rs. 50—5—80 | | | | | | | | | |
| European Head Constables | 11 | 11 on Rs. 30—2—1—40. | | | | | | | | | |
| Jamedars ... ... | 50 | 16 on Rs. 35 and 34 on 32. | | | | | | | | | |
| Subedar-Majors ... ... | 3 | 3 on Rs. 40—2½—2—50. | | | | | | | | | |
| Subedars ... ... | 9 | 9 on Rs. 30—1—35 | | | | | | | | | |
| Daffedars ... ... | 587 | On Rs. 30, 27, 25, 23 & 21. | | | | | | | | | |
| Havildars ... ... | 27 | 27 on Rs. 25 ... | | | | | | | | | |
| Naiks ... ... | 46 | 46 on Rs. 23 ... | | | | | | | | | |
| Constables ... ... | 5,622 | On Rs. 15, 16, 17, 18 including Provincial Reserve Police. | | | | | | | | | |

## APPENDIX V.

**Statement showing the working of the Police in the Mysore State during the year 1937-38.**

| State | Number of offences | | Number of accused arrested | | Number of accused sent for trial | | Number of accused convicted | | Number of accused acquitted or discharged | | Percentage of convictions to total number arrested | | Percentage of convictions to total number sent for trial | | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| Mysore State ... | 28,074 | 28,760 | 25,587 | 27,799 | 22,622 | 24,034 | 18,106 | 19,556 | 3,895 | 3,862 | 70·76 | 70·34 | 80·0 | 81·3 | |

## APPENDIX VI.

**Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Mysore State during the year 1937-38.**

| State | Amount stolen | | Amount recovered | | Percentage of recoveries to property stolen | | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | | |
| Mysore State ... ... ... | 3,37,302 2 2 | 2,79,228 9 1 | 1,23,610 0 6 | 97,784 10 11 | 36·6 | 35·01 | |

APPENDIX

**Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed**

| Serial No. | Law | Offence | Number of offences | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Balance from past year | Committed during the present year | Total |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | *Sections of Indian Penal Code.* | | | | |
| 1 | 115, 117, 118, 119 ... | Abetment of cognizable offence ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 120 B ... | Cognizable Criminal Conspiracy ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | *Class I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.* | | | | |
| 2 | 131 to 136, 138 ... | Offences relating to the Army and Navy | ... | ... | ... |
| 3 | 231 to 254 ... ... | Offences relating to coin ... ... | 5 | 3 | 8 |
| 4 | 255 to 263A ... ... | Offences relating to stamps ... | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 5 | 467 and 471 ... .. | Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes ... ... | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| 6 | 469 A to 489D ... | Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes ... ... | ... | 3 | 3 |
| 7 | 212 to 216, 216A ... | Harbouring an offender ... ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 8 | 224, 225, 225B and 226... | Other offences against public justice ... | 12 | 35 | 47 |
| 9 | 148 to 153, 157, 158, 159... | Rioting or unlawful assembly ... | 43 | 135 | 178 |
| 10 | 140, 170, 171 .. ... | Personating public servant or soldier ... | ... | 2 | 2 |
| | | Total ... | 64 | 183 | 247 |
| | *Class II—Serious Offences against the Person.* | | | | |
| 11 | 302, 303, 396... ... | Murder ... ... | 37 | 107 | 144 |
| 12 | 307 ... ... | Attempts at murder .. ... | 4 | 10 | 14 |
| 13 | 304, 308 ... ... | Culpable homicide ... ... | 9 | 17 | 26 |
| 14 | 376 ... ... | Rape by a person other than the husband | 7 | 9 | 16 |
| | | Attempt | ... | ... | ... |
| 15 | 377 ... ... | Unnatural offences ... ... | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| | | Attempt | ... | ... | ... |
| 16 | 317, 318 ... ... | Exposure of infants or concealment of birth | 14 | 25 | 39 |
| 17 | 305, 306, 309... ... | Attempt at and abetment of suicide ... | 11 | 46 | 57 |
| 18 | 329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335 | Grievous hurt ... ... | 55 | 131 | 186 |
| | | Attempt | ... | ... | ... |
| 19 | 328 ... ... | Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt. | 2 | 7 | 9 |
| | | Attempt | ... | ... | ... |
| 20 | 327, 330, 332, 324 ... | Hurt .. ... | 95 | 271 | 366 |
| | | Attempt | ... | ... | ... |
| 21 | 363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371. | Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves ... | 39 | 90 | 129 |
| 22 | 346 to 348 ... ... | Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion ... | 4 | 7 | 11 |
| 22(a) | 353, 332 ... | Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty. | 39 | 87 | 126 |
| 23 | 353, 354, 356, 357 ... | Criminal force to women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confined. | 23 | 72 | 95 |
| 24 | 304A, 338 .. .. | Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt. | 27 | 48 | 75 |
| | | Total ... | 367 | 931 | 1,298 |
| | | Carried over ... | 431 | 1,114 | 1,545 |

VII.

**of, number of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the year 1937-38.**

| Number of cases disposed of during the past year | Number of cases disposed of during the present year | Number of persons apprehended | Number of persons convicted | Number of persons sentenced | | | | | | | | Number of persons acquitted or discharged | Number of persons confined being insane |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Imprionment | | Imprisonment and fine | | Fine only | Whipping | Released under 562, Cr. P. C. | Total | | |
| | | | | Simple | Rigorous | Simple | Rigorous | | | | | | |
| 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 16A | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 8 | 6 | 13 | 5 | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 5 | ... |
| ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... |
| 2 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 2 | | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | ... |
| ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 60 | 35 | 43 | 16 | 1 | 8 | ... | ... | 6 | ... | 1 | 16 | 15 | ... |
| 67 | 95 | 1,302 | 76 | ... | 45 | ... | 11 | 20 | ... | ... | 76 | 498 | .. |
| 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | .. |
| 143 | 146 | 1,370 | 101 | 2 | 61 | ... | 11 | 26 | ... | 1 | 101 | 523 | ... |
| 121 | 108 | 282 | 59 | ... | 59 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 59 | 117 | ... |
| 8 | 11 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | ... |
| 27 | 17 | 67 | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 40 | ... |
| 18 | 11 | 11 | 3 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 5 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2 | 4 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 18 | 27 | 13 | 8 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 4 | 8 | 1 | ... |
| 64 | 46 | 40 | 25 | 10 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 | 25 | 10 | ... |
| 108 | 132 | 325 | 29 | 1 | 17 | 1 | 7 | 3 | ... | ... | 29 | 115 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3 | 6 | 6 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 264 | 268 | 703 | 70 | ... | 13 | ... | 20 | 31 | ... | 6 | 70 | 320 | ... |
| ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 114 | 96 | 164 | 22 | 1 | 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 22 | 91 | ... |
| 13 | 9 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... |
| 92 | 76 | 184 | 29 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 26 | ... | 1 | 29 | 79 | ... |
| 97 | 72 | 116 | 32 | ... | 10 | ... | 5 | 12 | ... | 5 | 32 | 50 | ... |
| 66 | 53 | 66 | 13 | .. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 7 | ... | ... | 13 | 25 | ... |
| 1,015 | 936 | 1,986 | 296 | 14 | 128 | 3 | 36 | 80 | ... | 35 | 296 | 858 | ... |
| 13,158 | 1,082 | 3,356 | 397 | 16 | 189 | 3 | 47 | 106 | ... | 36 | 397 | 1,381 | ... |

APPENDIX

**Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed**

| Serial No. | Law | Offence | Number of persons died during or before trial | Terms of: Under one month | Terms of: From 1 to 2 months |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| | *Sections of Indian Penal Code.* | | | | |
| 1 | 115, 117, 118, 119 ... | Abetment of cognizable offence ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 120 B ... | Cognizable Criminal Conspiracy ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | *Class I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.* | | | |
| 2 | 131 to 136, 138 ... | Offences relating to the Army and Navy ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3 | 231 to 254 ... | Offences relating to coin ... ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4 | 255 to 263A ... | Offences relating to stamps ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 5 | 467 and 471 ... | Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 6 | 469A to 489D ... | Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes .. ... ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 7 | 212 to 216, 216A ... | Harbouring an offender ... ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 8 | 224, 225, 225B and 226 | Other offences against public justice ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| 9 | 148 to 153, 157, 158, 159... | Rioting or unlawful assembly ... | 1 | ... | 40 |
| 10 | 140, 170, 171 ... ... | Personating public servant or soldier .. | ... | ... | 1 |
| | | Total ... | 1 | 1 | 42 |
| | | *Class II—Serious Offences against the Person.* | | | |
| 11 | 302, 303, 396 ... | Murder ... ... ... ... | 4 | ... | ... |
| 12 | 307 .. ... | Attempts at murder ... ... | ... | 2 | ... |
| 13 | 304, 308 ... .. | Culpable homicide ... ... ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| 14 | 376 ... ... | Rape by a person other than the husband | ... | ... | 1 |
| | | Attempt | ... | ... | ... |
| 15 | 377 .. .. | Unnatural offences ... ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Attempt | ... | ... | ... |
| 16 | 317, 318 ... ... | Exposure of infants or concealment of birth | ... | ... | ... |
| 17 | 305, 306 and 309 ... | Attempt at and abetment of suicide ... | ... | 8 | 3 |
| 18 | 329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335 | Grievous hurt ... ... ... | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| | | Attempt | ... | ... | ... |
| 19 | 328 ... ... | Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt. | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Attempt | ... | ... | ... |
| 20 | 327, 330, 332, 324 ... | Hurt ... ... ... ... | ... | 8 | 10 |
| | | Attempt | ... | ... | ... |
| 21 | 363 t 369 and 372, 373, and 371. | Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves ... | ... | 1 | 3 |
| 22 | 346 to 348 ... ... | Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 22(a) | 353, 332 ... ... | Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty | ... | ... | ... |
| 23 | 353, 354, 356, 357 ... | Criminal force to women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confined. | ... | 2 | 3 |
| 24 | 304A, 338 .. ... | Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt ... ... ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| | | Total ... | 7 | 19 | 24 |
| | | Carried over ... | 8 | 20 | 66 |

VII—*contd.*

**of, number of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the year 1937-38.**

| imprisonment | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| From 2 to 3 months | From 3 to 6 months | From 6 to 12 months | From 1 to 2 years | From 2 to 3 years | From 3 to 5 years | Above 5 years | Transportation | Capital punishment | Awaiting trial | Compounded | Withdrawn | Set free | Police pending |
| 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| .. | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 3 | ... | .. | ... | 3 | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 1 | .. | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | 2 | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | .. | . . | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2 | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 10 | ... | .. | 2 | ... |
| 2 | 5 | 9 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 539 | ... | 115 | 67 | 6 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4 | 8 | 12 | 4 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 555 | ... | 115 | 69 | 6 |
| 1 | 5 | 15 | 13 | ... | 1 | 3 | 19 | 2 | 88 | ... | 5 | 5 | 4 |
| ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 19 | ... | 1 | 4 | ... |
| .. | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 2 | ... |
| ... | 13 | 4 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 100 | 64 | 6 | 3 | 7 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 5 | 13 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 176 | 85 | 32 | 20 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| 3 | 6 | 1 | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 34 | ... | 4 | 5 | 8 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 68 | ... | 2 | 6 | ... |
| 1 | 8 | ... | 1 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 33 | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| 3 | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 4 | ... | 3 | ... |
| 16 | 49 | 21 | 24 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 19 | 2 | 552 | 153 | 51 | 50 | 19 |
| 20 | 57 | 33 | 28 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 19 | 2 | 1,107 | 153 | 166 | 119 | 25 |

APPENDIX

**Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed**

| Serial No. | Law | Offence | Number of offences | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Balance from past year | Committed during the present year | Total |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | | Brought forward ... | 431 | 1,114 | 1,545 |
| | | *Class III—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.* | | | |
| 25 | 395, 397, 398, 399 and 402 | Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity. | 11 | 20 | 31 |
| 26 | 392, 393, 394, 397 and 398 | Robbery ... .. ... ... | 31 | 100 | 131 |
| 27 | 270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, and 435 to 440. | Serious mischief and cognate offences ... | 40 | 72 | 112 |
| | | Attempt ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 28 | 428 and 429 . . .. | Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal. | 15 | 39 | 54 |
| | | Attempt ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 29 | 449 to 452, 454, 455 and 457 to 460 | Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt. | 905 | 1,870 | 2,775 |
| | | Attempt .. | 22 | 42 | 64 |
| 30 | 311, 400 and 401 ... | Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves. | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Total ... | 1,024 | 2,143 | 3,167 |
| | | *Class IV—Minor Offences against Person.* | | | |
| 31 | 341 to 344 ... ... | Wrongful restraint and confinement ... | 24 | 56 | 80 |
| 32 | 336 and 337 .. ... | Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ... | 16 | 52 | 68 |
| | | Total ... | 40 | 108 | 148 |
| | | *Class V—Minor Offences against property.* | | | |
| 33 | 379 to 382 ... .. | Theft — of cattle ... ... ... | 221 | 538 | 759 |
| | | Attempt ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | ordinary ... ... ... | 899 | 3,266 | 4,165 |
| | | Attempt ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 34 | 406 to 409 ... ... | Criminal breach of trust ... ... | 167 | 389 | 556 |
| | | Attempt ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 35 | 411 to 414 ... ... | Receiving stolen property ... ... | 2 | 28 | 30 |
| 36 | 419 and 420 ... ... | Cheating ... ... ... ... | 62 | 156 | 218 |
| | | Attempt ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 37 | 447, 448, 455 and 456 ... | Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking. | 76 | 174 | 250 |
| | | Attempt ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 38 | 461 and 42 ... ... | Breaking closed receptacles .. ... | 2 | 6 | 8 |
| | | Attempt ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Total ... | 1,429 | 4,560 | 5,989 |
| | | Total of classes I to V ... | 2,924 | 7,925 | 10,849 |
| | | *Class VI—Other Offences not specified above.* | | | |
| 39 | 225 to 297 ... ... | Offences against religion ... ... | 1 | 13 | 14 |
| 40 | 269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861, and nuisances punishable under local laws | Public nuisances ... ... ... | 5 | 30 | 35 |
| | | Arms Act ... ... ... | 36 | 288 | 324 |
| | | Vagrancy ... ... ... | 32 | 132 | 164 |
| | | Other offences ... ... ... | 28 | 289 | 317 |
| | | ... ... | | | |
| 41 | ..... | Offences under C. T. Regulation ... ... | 67 | 153 | 220 |
| 42 | .. ... | * Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable. | 621 | 16,216 | 16,837 |
| | | Total ... | 790 | 17,121 | 17,911 |
| | | Grand Total ... | 3,714 | 25,046 | 28,760 |

VII—*contd.*

**of, number of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the year 1937-38.**

| Number of cases disposed of during the past year | Number of cases disposed of during the present year | Number of persons apprehended | Number of persons convicted | Number of persons sentenced | | | | | | | | Number of persons acquitted or discharged | Number of persons confined being insane |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Imprisonment | | Imprisonment and fine | | Fine only | Whipping | Released under 562, Cr. P. C. | Total | | |
| | | | | Simple | Rigorous | Simple | Rigorous | | | | | | |
| 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 16a | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| 1,158 | 1,182 | 3,356 | 397 | 16 | 187 | 3 | 47 | 106 | ... | 36 | 397 | 1,381 | ... |
| 14 | 20 | 68 | 4 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 4 | 34 | ... |
| 141 | 99 | 74 | 13 | ... | 8 | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | 13 | 23 | ... |
| 84 | 70 | 68 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 3 | 30 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 49 | 41 | 40 | 9 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 2 | 9 | 21 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2,578 | 1,905 | 1,023 | 407 | 10 | 349 | ... | 27 | 2 | 2 | 17 | 407 | 283 | ... |
| 45 | 48 | 20 | 10 | ... | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 10 | 7 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2,911 | 2,183 | 1,293 | 446 | 10 | 371 | ... | 27 | 16 | 2 | 20 | 446 | 398 | ... |
| 80 | 57 | 95 | 12 | .. | ... | 1 | ... | 11 | ... | ... | 12 | 59 | ... |
| 54 | 53 | 43 | 11 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 8 | ... | 1 | 11 | 22 | ... |
| 134 | 110 | 138 | 23 | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 19 | ... | 1 | 23 | 81 | ... |
| 695 | 571 | 639 | 231 | 9 | 140 | ... | 8 | 35 | ... | 39 | 231 | 221 | .. |
| ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3,764 | 3,204 | 2,137 | 1,065 | 60 | 649 | 9 | 72 | 60 | 11 | 204 | 1,065 | 505 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 438 | 343 | 344 | 137 | 8 | 47 | 16 | 28 | 10 | ... | 28 | 137 | 77 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 55 | 23 | 31 | 14 | 1 | 4 | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | 6 | 14 | 3 | ... |
| 167 | 164 | 149 | 62 | 2 | 53 | ... | 4 | 3 | ... | ... | 62 | 39 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 205 | 198 | 410 | 111 | ... | 5 | ... | 2 | 41 | ... | 63 | 111 | 170 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| 10 | 7 | 3 | 3 | .. | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... |
| .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 5,345 | 4,513 | 3,715 | 1,625 | 80 | 900 | 25 | 115 | 154 | 11 | 340 | 1,625 | 1,015 | ... |
| 9,548 | 7,888 | 8,502 | 2,491 | 106 | 1,460 | 29 | 191 | 295 | 13 | 397 | 2,491 | 2,875 | ... |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | ... |
| 6 | 10 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 27 | 28 | 28 | 18 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 14 | ... | ... | 18 | 5 | ... |
| 315 | 286 | 301 | 240 | ... | 22 | 13 | ... | 197 | ... | 8 | 240 | 29 | ... |
| 89 | 120 | 396 | 90 | 31 | 50 | ... | ... | 9 | ... | ... | 90 | 98 | ... |
| 222 | 284 | 417 | 212 | 13 | 35 | 8 | 13 | 141 | ... | 2 | 212 | 129 | |
| 188 | 146 | 145 | 113 | 12 | 94 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 4 | 113 | 12 | .. |
| 13,965 | 16,156 | 18,007 | 16,392 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16,392 | ... | ... | 16,392 | 714 | ... |
| 14,812 | 17,030 | 19,297 | 17,065 | 60 | 201 | 21 | 13 | 16,756 | ... | 14 | 17,065 | 987 | ... |
| 24,360 | 24,918 | 27,799 | 19,556 | 166 | 1,661 | 50 | 204 | 17,051 | 13 | 411 | 19,556 | 3,862 | ... |

APPENDIX

**Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed**

| Serial No. | Law | Offence | Number of persons died during or before trial | Terms of: Under one month | Terms of: From 1 to 2 months |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| | | *Class III—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.* | | | |
| 25 | 395, 397, 398, 399 and 402 | Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity. | ... | ... | ... |
| 26 | 392, 393, 394, 397 and 398 | Robbery ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| 27 | 270, 281, 282, 430 to 433 and 435 to 440. | Serious mischief and cognate offences ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Attempt ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 28 | 428 and 429 ... | Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal. | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Attempt ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 29 | 449, 452, 454, 455 and 457 to 460, | Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt. | 2 | 53 | 49 |
| | | Attempt ... | ... | 2 | ... |
| 30 | 311, 400 and 401 ... | Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves. | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Total ... | 2 | 55 | 50 |
| | | *Class IV—Minor Offences against Person.* | | | |
| 31 | 341 to 344 ... ... | Wrongful restraint and confinement ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| 32 | 336 and 337 ... | Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Total ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| | | *Class V—Minor Offences against Property.* | | | |
| 33 | 379 to 382 ... ... | Theft of cattle ... ... | 8 | 59 | 32 |
| | | Theft Attempt ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Theft ordinary ... ... | 5 | 298 | 117 |
| | | Attempt ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 34 | 406 to 409 ... ... | Criminal breach of trust ... ... | 3 | 30 | 22 |
| | | Attempt ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 35 | 411 to 414 ... ... | Receiving stolen property ... ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| 36 | 419 and 420 ... ... | Cheating ... ... ... | 1 | 4 | 25 |
| | | Attempt ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 37 | 447, 448, 455 and 456 .. | Criminal or house-trespass and lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking. | ... | 3 | 2 |
| | | Attempt ... | .. | ... | .. |
| 38 | 461 and 42 ... ... | Breaking closed receptacles ... ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Attempt ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Total ... | 17 | 396 | 199 |
| | | Total of classes I to V ... | 27 | 472 | 315 |
| | | *Class VI—Other Offences not specified above.* | | | |
| 39 | 225 to 297 ... .. | Offences against religion ... ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 40 | 269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws. | Public nuisances ... ... .. | 1 | 4 | ... |
| | | Arms Act ... ... ... | 1 | 14 | 2 |
| | | Vagrancy ... ... ... | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| | | Other offences ... ... .. | 4 | 20 | 20 |
| 41 | ..... | Offences under C. T. Regulation ... ... | 2 | 30 | 12 |
| 42 | ..... | * Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable. | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Total ... | 9 | 70 | 39 |
| | | Grand Total ... | 36 | 542 | 354 |

VII—*concld.*

**of, number of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the year 1937–38.**

| imprisonment | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| From 2 to 3 months | From 3 to 6 months | From 6 to 12 months | From 1 to 2 years | From 2 to 3 years | From 3 to 5 years | Above 5 years | Transportation | Capital punishment | Awaiting trial | Compounded | Withdrawn | Set free | Police Pending |
| 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 |
| ... | ... | .... | ... | ... | 1 | .. | ... | ... | 22 | ... | 2 | 1 | 5 |
| ... | 3 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 33 | ... | 2 | 3 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 35 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| .. | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 35 | 135 | 65 | 36 | 9 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | 195 | 4 | 6 | 121 | 5 |
| ... | 3 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 3 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 35 | 145 | 72 | 37 | 9 | 4 | 1 | ... | ... | 295 | 4 | 10 | 126 | 10 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 | 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 6 | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 2 | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | .. | 20 | 14 | ... | ... | ... |
| 7 | 47 | 7 | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 150 | ... | 2 | 27 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 35 | 152 | 102 | 73 | 11 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 442 | 1 | 4 | 109 | 6 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 12 | 30 | 4 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 118 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | ... | 9 | ... | 3 | 2 | ... |
| 6 | 11 | 8 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 | 2 | ... | 5 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 75 | 40 | 10 | 4 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 61 | 246 | 121 | 82 | 13 | 1 | 1 | ... | .. | 834 | 44 | 20 | 151 | 9 |
| 116 | 450 | 226 | 147 | 24 | 10 | 5 | 19 | 2 | 2,256 | 215 | 196 | 398 | 44 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 10 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| 19 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | . . | ... | 21 | ... | 9 | 1 | ... |
| 5 | 12 | 33 | 16 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | .. | 185 | 11 | 8 | 3 | ... |
| 8 | 20 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 56 | 1 | 5 | ... | ... |
| 6 | 41 | 14 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 732 | .. | 169 | ... | ... |
| 38 | 73 | 48 | 19 | 8 | | ... | ... | .. | 1,017 | 13 | 192 | 14 | ... |
| 154 | 523 | 274 | 166 | 32 | 10 | 5 | 19 | 2 | 3,273 | 228 | 388 | 412 | 44 |

## APPENDIX VIII—(CRIMINAL).

**Statement showing the number of offences dealt with by various Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1937-38.**

| Names of Courts | Number of offences reported during | | Number of persons dealt with | | | | | | | | Persons disposed of | | | | | Persons remaining at the end of the year | Dealt with under Section 562, Cr. P. C. | Struck off under Cir. L. 144 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Remaining at the end of last year | Brought to trial | | | | | Total | | | | | | | | | |
| | Past year | Present year | | Arrested by Police | Upon warrant | On summons | Voluntarily | Arrested in the presence of Magistrates | Past year | Present year | Discharged without trial | Acquitted | Convicted | Committed or referred | Died, escaped or transferred | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| Courts of Sessions— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangalore ... ... | 112 | 51 | 42 | 100 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 226 | 142 | ... | 75 | 51 | ... | ... | 16 | .. | ... |
| Mysore ... ... | 33 | 28 | 5 | 59 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 125 | 64 | ... | 34 | 28 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... |
| Shimoga ... ... | 42 | 22 | 2 | 40 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 94 | 42 | .. | 27 | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 187 | 101 | 49 | 199 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 445 | 248 | ... | 136 | 94 | ... | ... | 18 | ... | ... |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Courts of District Magistrates—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangalore ... ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Kolar ... ... | 4 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 9 | ... | ... | 17 | 9 | ... | 8 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Tumkur ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Mysore ... ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Hassan ... ... | 4 | 2 | 6 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 13 | 9 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | |
| Shimoga ... ... | 2 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | |
| Kadur ... ... | 3 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Chitaldrug ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Total ... | 17 | 6 | 7 | 1 | ... | 13 | ... | ... | 44 | 21 | 1 | 8 | 5 | ... | 6 | 1 | ... | ... | |
| **Courts of other Magistrates—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangalore ... ... | 9,393 | 9,810 | 1,275 | 1,302 | 845 | 4,061 | 5,445 | ... | 11,679 | 12,928 | 1,192 | 1,837 | 8,052 | 51 | 5 | 1,585 | 126 | 80 | |
| Kolar ... ... | 4,273 | 3,916 | 520 | 1,163 | 45 | 3,532 | 841 | ... | 7,108 | 6,101 | 877 | 1,940 | 2,620 | 13 | 6 | 462 | 159 | 24 | |
| Tumkur ... ... | 1,771 | 1,932 | 557 | 747 | 123 | 2,897 | ... | ... | 3,696 | 4,324 | 970 | 1,392 | 988 | 22 | 2 | 890 | 33 | 27 | |
| Mysore ... ... | 8,521 | 8,181 | 1,361 | 1,226 | 256 | 9,311 | ... | ... | 12,370 | 12,154 | 405 | 4,146 | 5,886 | 49 | 35 | 1,462 | 110 | 61 | |
| Hassan ... ... | 3,035 | 3,004 | 699 | 311 | 379 | 3,047 | ... | ... | 4,934 | 4,436 | 684 | 1,180 | 2,108 | 9 | ... | 439 | 16 | ... | |
| Shimoga ... ... | 3,246 | 2,230 | 481 | 303 | 217 | 1,646 | 710 | ... | 4,537 | 3,357 | 587 | 1,089 | 1,282 | 17 | 9 | 345 | 15 | 13 | |
| Kadur ... ... | 934 | 1,205 | 351 | 169 | 40 | 1,751 | 75 | ... | 1,797 | 2,386 | 603 | 478 | 859 | 19 | 43 | 339 | 16 | 29 | |
| Chitaldrug ... ... | 1,614 | 1,655 | 240 | 518 | 505 | 1,621 | ... | ... | 2,596 | 2,884 | 476 | 1,067 | 985 | 6 | 1 | 270 | 47 | 32 | |
| Total ... | 32,787 | 31,933 | 5,434 | 5,739 | 2,410 | 27,866 | 7,071 | ... | 48,717 | 48,570 | 5,794 | 13,129 | 22,780 | 186 | 101 | 5,792 | 522 | 266 | |
| Grand Total ... | 32,991 | 32,040 | 5,540 | 5,939 | 2,410 | 27,879 | 7,071 | ... | ... 49,206 | 48,839 | 5,795 | 13,273 | 22,879 | 186 | 107 | 5,811 | 522 | 266 | |

APPENDIX IX—(CRIMINAL).

**Statement showing the results of appeals against the decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1937-38.**

| Tribunals | Number of persons and cases | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Applications rejected | | Sentence | | | | | |
| | | | Confirmed | | Modified | | Reversed | |
| | Persons | Cases | Persons | Cases | Persons | Cases | Persons | Cases |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| High Court of Mysore ... ... ... | 9 | 9 | 32 | 19 | 37 | 8 | 13 | 7 |
| Total ... | 9 | 9 | 32 | 19 | 37 | 8 | 13 | 7 |
| Courts of Sessions—. | | | | | | | | |
| Bangalore ... ... ... | 6 | 6 | 166 | 156 | 110 | 92 | 68 | 54 |
| Mysore ... .. ... | 7 | 7 | 89 | 76 | 43 | 25 | 74 | 37 |
| Shimoga ... ... .. | ... | ... | 28 | 27 | 18 | 14 | 31 | 17 |
| Total ... | 13 | 13 | 283 | 259 | 171 | 131 | 173 | 108 |
| Courts of District and other Magistrates— | | | | | | | | |
| Bangalore ... ... ... | ... | ... | 5 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 17 | 8 |
| Kolar ... ... | ... | ... | 29 | 22 | 3 | 2 | 19 | 12 |
| Tumkur ... ... ... | ... | ... | 14 | 14 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 7 |
| Mysore ... ... ... | ... | ... | 6 | 3 | ... | ... | 2 | 1 |
| Hassan ... ... ... | ... | ... | 18 | 12 | 2 | 2 | 20 | 12 |
| Shimoga ... ... ... | 3 | 3 | 13 | 8 | 18 | 15 | 8 | 5 |
| Kadur ... ... ... | ... | ... | 16 | 9 | 5 | 5 | 20 | 8 |
| Chitaldrug ... ... .. | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 | 12 |
| Total | 5 | 5 | 101 | 73 | 37 | 31 | 118 | 65 |
| Grand Total ... | 27 | 27 | 416 | 351 | 245 | 170 | 304 | 180 |

APPENDIX IX—(*concld.*)

| Tribunals | Number of persons and cases | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Proceedings quashed | | Referred | | Further enquiry or new trial ordered | | Pending | | Remarks |
| | Persons | Cases | Persons | Cases | Persons | Cases | Persons | Cases | |
| | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| High Court of Mysore ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Total ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Courts of Sessions— | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangalore ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 6 | 3 | 3 | |
| Mysore ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 6 | 42 | 30 | |
| Shimoga ... ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 3 | |
| Total .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 | 12 | 49 | 36 | |
| Courts of District and other Magistrates— | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| Bangalore ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | |
| Kolar ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | |
| Tumkur ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 7 | |
| Mysore ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | |
| Hassan ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Shimoga ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 3 | |
| Kadur ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Chitaldrug ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 2 | |
| Total ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 | 16 | |
| Grand Total .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 | 12 | 70 | 52 | |

APPENDIX X—(CIVIL).

**Statement showing the nature and value of Civil Suits filed and disposed of in the several Civil Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1937-38.**

| Tribunals | Opening balance | | Filed or received by transfer | | Refiled and remanded | | Total | | Disposed of during | | Closing balance | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| Munsiffs' Courts ... | 10,805 | 9,488 | 26,858 | 25,665 | 981 | 870 | 38,443 | 35,988 | 28,955 | 26,636 | 9,488 | 9,219 |
| Subordinate Judges' Courts. | 1,625 | 1,621 | 7,306 | 7,123 | 281 | 267 | 9,097 | 8,972 | 7,476 | 7,376 | 1,621 | 1,520 |
| District Judges' Courts ... | 128 | 115 | 76 | 73 | 3 | 5 | 207 | 193 | 92 | 79 | 115 | 113 |
| Grand Total ... | 12,558 | 11,224 (d) | 34,240 | 32,861 | 1,265 | 1,142 | 47,747 (a) | 45,153 (b) | 36,523 | 34,091 (c) | 11,224 | 10,852 |

(a) Excludes 316 cases transferred.
(b) ,, 74 ,,

## APPENDIX X—(CIVIL)—*concld.*

| Tribunals | Suits filed during the present year | | | | | | | | | | Suits disposed of during the present year | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Value of suits instituted | Suits on landed property | Suits for money transactions | Suits for other rights | Number of suits under Rs. 100 | Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500 | Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000 | Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000 | Number of suits above Rs. 5,000 | Number of suits, the value of which cannot be estimated in money | *Ex parte* | Admitted and compromised | Struck off the file | Otherwise disposed of | Value | Average duration |
| | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 |
| | Rs. a. p. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Rs. a. p. | |
| Munsiffs' Courts ... | 43,77,925 3 7 | 1,579 | 22,798 | 1,288 | 15,438 | 7,784 | 1,282 | 594 | ... | 567 | 10,715 | 7,436 | 447 | 8,038 | 71,60,911 9 0 | 130·7 |
| Subordinate Judges' Courts. | 14,86,353 3 10 | 38 | 7,050 | 35 | 4,813 | 2,084 | 2 | 153 | 62 | 9 | 3,429 | 1,972 | 65 | 1,910 | 15,85,079 8 8 | 70·1 |
| District Judges' Courts ... | 14,60,925 3 6 | 23 | 28 | 22 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 51 | 9 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 70 | 39,37,028 11 9 | 777·8 |
| Grand Total ... | 73,25,203 10 11 | 1,640 | 29,876 | 1,345 | 20,256 | 9,870 | 1,285 | 752 | 113 | 585 | 14,146 | 9,413 | 514 | 10,018 | 1,26,83,019 13 5 | 119·0 |

## APPENDIX XI—(CIVIL).

### Civil Work—Result of Applications for Execution of Decrees in the Civil Courts of the State during the year 1937-38.

| Number of Courts | Opening balance | | | Applications brought to register | | | Total | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Past year | Present year | Value for present year | Past year | Present year | Value for present year | Past year | Present year | Value for present year |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| | | | Rs. a. p. | | | Rs. a. p. | | | Rs. a. p. |
| Munsiffs' Courts ... ... | 26,782 | 24,210 | 1,08,54,631 1 10 | 42,327 | 41,778 | 88,18,387 9 5 | 69,109 | 65,988 | 1,99,88,938 10 2 |
| Subordinate Judges' Courts ... | 5,444 | 5,352 | 87,96,953 14 7 | 10,970 | 10,854 | 51,04,568 6 11 | 16,414 | 16,206 | 89,01,522 5 6 |
| District Judges' Courts ... | 258 | 272 | 47,56,082 12 6 | 217 | 228 | 25,10,781 13 1 | 465 | 500 | 72,66,864 9 7 |
| Grand Total ... | 32,474 | 29,834 | 1,94,07,667 12 5 | 53,514 | 52,860 | 76,15,350 4 0 | 85,988 | 82,694 | 2,70,23,018 0 5 |

| Number of Courts | Disposed of | | | Closing balance | | | Number of applications pending disposal at the close of the year | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Past year | Present year | Value for present year | Past year | Present year | Value for present year | Below six months | Below 12 months | Above 12 months |
| | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| | | | Rs. a. p. | | | Rs. a. p. | | | |
| Munsiffs' Courts ... ... ... | 44,899 | 42,477 | 1,05,59,740 9 5 | 24,210 | 23,511 | 94,29,198 0 9 | 14,766 | 6,877 | 1,858 |
| Subordinate Judges' Courts .. ... | 11,062 | 10,959 | 32,09,887 2 8 | 5,352 | 5,247 | 56,91,635 2 10 | 2,455 | 2,400 | 422 |
| District Judges' Courts ... ... | 193 | 239 | 24,32,182 3 11 | 272 | 261 | 48,34,682 5 8 | 67 | 63 | 131 |
| Grand Total ... | 56,154 | 53,675 | 56,42,069 6 7 | 29,834 | 29,019 | 2,13,80,918 9 10 | 17,268 | 9,340 | 2,411 |

## APPENDIX XII—(CIVIL).

**Statement showing the number and result of Appeals in the Civil Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1937-38.**

| Tribunals | Opening balance | | Filed during | | Total | | Disposed of during | | Closing balance | | Value of appeals filed during | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| High Court of Mysore— | | | | | | | | | | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| Appeals from original decrees ... | 197 | 209 | 122 | 139 | 319 | 348 | 110 | 103 | 209 | 245 | 24,27,266 3 2 | 5,45,171 13 5 |
| Do appellate decrees ... | 497 | 616 | 522 | 532 | 1,019 | 1,148 | 403 | 329 | 616 | 819 | 1,82,673 12 11 | 1,52,787 9 9 |
| Do original orders ... | 34 | 26 | 53 | 43 | 87 | 69 | 61 | 48 | 26 | 21 | ... | ... |
| Do appellate orders ... | 5 | 5 | 13 | 9 | 18 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 5 | 2 | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 733 | 856 | 710 | 723 | 1,443 | 1,579 | 587 | 492 | 856 | 1,087 | 26,09,940 0 1 | 6,97,959 7 2 |
| Appeals from decrees— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. District Judges' Courts including Additional District Court. | 487 | 603 | 425 | 430 | 801 | 930 | 198 | 207 | 603 | 499 | 2,34,236 4 1 | 4,00,856 9 6 |
| 2. Subordinate Judges' Courts ... | 886 | 941 | 1,765 | 1,366 | 2,651 | 2,306 | 1,707 | 1,367 | 944 | 938 | 5,86,569 12 2 | 4,45,713 6 2 |
| Appeals from orders— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. District Judges' Courts including Additional District Court. | 122 | 118 | 180 | 123 | 220 | 219 | 102 | 136 | 118 | 83 | ... | .. |
| 2. Subordinate Judges' Courts ... | 84 | 91 | 339 | 324 | 422 | 415 | 331 | 305 | 91 | 110 | ... | ... |
| Grand Total ... | 2,312 | 2,609 (a) | 3,369 (b) | 2,966 | 5,537 (c) | 5,449 (d) | 2,925 | 2,507 (e) | 2,612 | 2,717 | 34,30,746 0 4 | 15,44,529 6 10 |

## APPENDIX XII—(CIVIL)—*concld.*

| Tribunals | How disposed of | | | | | | | | | | Average duration | | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Confirmed | | Reversed | | Amended | | Remanded | | Compromised or otherwise disposed of | | | | |
| | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | |
| | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 |
| High Court— | | | | | | | | | | | Days | Days | |
| Appeals from original decrees ... | 48 | 40 | 18 | 17 | 21 | 26 | 5 | 4 | 18 | 16 | 515·9 | 632·6 | |
| Do appellate decrees ... | 262 | 202 | 55 | 49 | 35 | 24 | 7 | 7 | 44 | 47 | 568·4 | 499·1 | |
| Do original orders ... | 37 | 31 | 8 | 13 | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 14 | 3 | 253·6 | 173·8 | |
| Do appellate orders ... | 10 | 7 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | 2 | ... | 2 | | | |
| Total ... | 357 | 280 | 81 | 80 | 56 | 50 | 17 | 14 | 76 | 68 | 518·8 | 487·3 | |
| Appeals from decrees— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. District Judges' Courts including Additional District Court. | 82 | 76 | 28 | 28 | 22 | 21 | 11 | 17 | 55 | 65 | 450·8 | 422·20 | |
| 2. Subordinate Judges' Courts ... | 954 | 758 | 349 | 263 | 160 | 156 | 109 | 71 | 115 | 119 | 490·9 | 343·7 | |
| Appeals from orders— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. District Judges' Courts including Additional District Court. | 36 | 59 | 26 | 16 | 4 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 26 | 41 | 383·2 | 324·3 | |
| 2. Subordinate Judges' Courts ... | 186 | 147 | 67 | 86 | 23 | 5 | 17 | 14 | 38 | 53 | 198·0 | 216·9 | |
| Grand Total ... | 1,615 | 1,320 | 551 | 478 | 285 | 243 | 164 | 125 | 310 | 366 | 464·3 | 365·5 | |

(a) Excluding 70 cases transferred.
(b) Do 67 do
(c) Excluding 144 cases transferred.
(d) Do 126 do
(e) Excluding 225 cases transferred.

## APPENDIX XIII.

**Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Mysore State during the year 1937.**

| Station | Number of prisons | Number of prisoners | | | | Daily average | | Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year | Total cost of jails and prisons | Average period of accused under trial | Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Remaining from last year | Admitted during the year | Total | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Past year | Current year | Past year | Present year | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| | | | | | | | | | Rs. a. p. | | |
| Mysore State ... | 1 Central Jail, Bangalore<br>1 Sub-Jail, Mysore<br>6 District Lock-ups<br>1 Special Lock-up at Kolar Gold Field.<br>28 Taluk Lock-ups | 1,312 | 7,307 | 10,259 | 8,619 | 1311·02 | 1219·64 | 1,170 | 1,33,579-6-0 | 23 | 5 |

## APPENDIX XIV.

### Registration of Documents in the Mysore State during the year 1937-38.

| Name of State | Documents presented for registration during 1935-36 and 1936-37. | | Nature of documents presented | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Mortgages | | Sales | | Wills | | Money bonds | | Miscellaneous | |
| | Present year | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | Past year |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| Mysore State. | 1,56,532 | 1,55,828 | 57,771 | 57,744 | 83,948 | 83,104 | 947 | 917 | 655 | 691 | 13,211 | 13,372 |

| Name of State | Documents registered | | Value of documents registered | | Documents of which registration has been refused | | Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the end of the year | | Documents returned at the request of the parties | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Present year | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | Past year |
| | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| Mysore State. | 1,56,401 | 1,55,690 | Rs. a. p. 3,93,93,331-2-8 | Rs. a. p. 3,94,61,061-3-10 | 92 | 125 | 183 | 173 | 29 | 25 |

## APPENDIX XV.

### Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration in the Mysore State during the year 1937-38.

| Description | Past year | | | Present year | | | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of deeds | Value of property | Fees realised | Number of deeds | Value of property | Fees realised | |
| | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | |
| Mortgages | 57,713 | 1,27,86,056 8 0 | 97,240 6 0 | 57,748 | 1,33,13,647 1 3 | 94,808 14 0 | |
| Sales | 83,112 | 1,86,66,037 4 11 | 1,37,072 15 0 | 83,915 | 1,87,50,045 3 10 | 1,37,522 4 0 | |
| Wills ... | 925 | 5,86,753 4 0 | 4,514 8 0 | 944 | 6,25,659 10 3 | 4,383 8 0 | |
| Money Bonds. | 589 | 2,15,535 6 5 | 1,011 2 0 | 1,018 | 3,05,023 3 5 | 2,012 4 0 | |
| Miscellaneous. | 13,351 | 62,06,678 12 6 | 37,989 12 0 | 12,776 | 63,98,955 15 11 | 36,984 12 0 | |
| B. Return | | | 24,029 13 1 | | | 23,179 3 9 | |
| Total ... | 1,55,690 | 3,94,61,061 3 10 | 3,01,858 8 1 | 1,56,401 | 3,93,93,331 2 8 | 2,98,890 13 9 | |
| Total expenditure | ... | ... | 1,77,426 0 0 | | | 1,75,806 6 2 | |
| Net profit | ... | ... | 1,24,432 8 1 | | | 1,23,084 7 7 | |

# APPENDIX XVI.

## Revenue and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1937-38.

### BANGALORE DISTRICT.

| Serial No. | Name of Municipality | Opening Balance on 1st July 1937 | Receipts during | | Total for 1936-37 | Expenditure during | | Closing Balance on 30th June 1938 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1936-37 | 1936-37 | | 1936-37 | 1937-38 | |
| | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1 | Bangalore City... | 11,93,297 | 36,46,149 | 11,61,898 | 23,55,285 | 25,45,075 | 20,15,816 | 3,39,469 |
| 2 | Channapatna ... | 1,588 | 32,229 | 34,686 | 36,274 | 31,687 | 33,999 | 2,275 |
| 3 | Dodballapur ... | 1,937 | 28,021 | 40,852 | 42,789 | 26,994 | 41,694 | 1,095 |
| 4 | Closepet .. | 1,369 | 14,395 | 10,073 | 11,442 | 15,536 | 10,252 | 1,191 |
| 5 | Devanhalli ... | 444 | 9,789 | 10,809 | 11,253 | 10,798 | 10,120 | 1,134 |
| 6 | Kankanhalli ... | 414 | 8,565 | 10,778 | 11,193 | 8,922 | 9,725 | 1,467 |
| 7 | Magadi ... | 205 | 10,025 | 11,305 | 11,510 | 10,861 | 10,979 | 531 |
| 8 | Anekal ... | 308 | 11,064 | 10,350 | 10,657 | 11,930 | 9,903 | 754 |
| 9 | Nelamangala ... | 634 | 5,676 | 9,101 | 9,735 | 8,350 | 9,489 | 245 |
| 10 | Sarjapur ... | 358 | 2,652 | 3,153 | 3,512 | 3,437 | 3,328 | 184 |
| 11 | Hoskote ... | 1,147 | 9,147 | 11,196 | 12,343 | 8,452 | 10,939 | 1,404 |
| 12 | Tyamagondlu .. | 757 | 4,422 | 5,566 | 6,321 | 4,798 | 5,655 | 666 |
| 13 | Vadigenahalli ... | 698 | 5,966 | 6,145 | 6,843 | 6,134 | 5,704 | 1,140 |
| 14 | Yelahanka ... | 1,899 | 4,893 | 6,154 | 8,053 | 5,395 | 6,902 | 1,960 |
| | Total ... | 12,05,054 | 37,93,173 | 13,32,157 | 25,37,211 | 26,98,369 | 21,83,695 | 3,53,516 |

### KOLAR DISTRICT.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Kolar ... | 6,119 | 57,736 | 47,212 | 53,331 | 59,299 | 47,727 | 5,604 |
| 2 | Bowringpet ... | 3,641 | 27,695 | 32,836 | 36,477 | 27,626 | 30,171 | 6,306 |
| 3 | Chikballapur ... | 11,247 | 58,982 | 40,130 | 51,377 | 56,583 | 41,768 | 9,609 |
| 4 | Chintamani ... | 1,266 | 62,768 | 63,504 | 64,770 | 71,432 | 48,241 | 16,349 |
| 5 | Mulbagal ... | 1,631 | 9,849 | 9,666 | 11,227 | 8,218 | 10,176 | 1,121 |
| 6 | Sidlaghatta ... | 5,456 | 9,422 | 7,418 | 12,874 | 8,134 | 12,691 | 183 |
| 7 | Malur ... | 1,333 | 11,522 | 11,585 | 12,918 | 11,709 | 12,029 | 889 |
| 8 | Srinivaspur ... | 1,315 | 4,148 | 5,373 | 6,688 | 4,506 | 5,209 | 1,479 |
| 9 | Goribidnur ... | 3,080 | 14,989 | 18,748 | 21,882 | 14,995 | 19,164 | 2,664 |
| 10 | Bagepalli ... | 1,128 | 1,926 | 1,480 | 2,608 | 1,897 | 1,312 | 1,296 |
| 11 | Gudibanda ... | 1,060 | 1,862 | 2,217 | 3,277 | 2,305 | 2,838 | 439 |
| | Total ... | 37,276 | 2,60,899 | 2,40,169 | 2,77,445 | 2,66,704 | 2,31,506 | 45,939 |

APPENDIX XVI—*contd.*

## Statement of Revenue and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1937-38.

### TUMKUR DISTRICT.

| Sl. No. | Name of Municipality | Opening balance on 1st July 1937 | Receipts during | | Total for 1937-38 | Expenditure during | | Closing balance on 30th June 1938 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1936-37 | 1937-38 | | 1936-37 | 1937-38 | |
| | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1 | Tumkur ... | ... | 91,015 | 98,420 | 98,420 | 78,856 | 87,408 | 11,012 |
| 2 | Madhugiri ... | 2,765 | 18,012 | 13,725 | 16,490 | 16,490 | 16,757 | —267 |
| 3 | Chiknaikanhalli | 4,373 | 12,204 | 12,350 | 16,723 | 11,358 | 12,242 | 4,481 |
| 4 | Sira ... | 4,410 | 15,335 | 15,350 | 19,515 | 13,878 | 13,888 | 5,627 |
| 5 | Gubbi ... | 1,249 | 15,085 | 15,995 | 17,244 | 16,135 | 17,351 | —107 |
| 6 | Tiptur ... | 12,573 | 31,170 | 33,500 | 46,073 | 29,037 | 29,935 | 16,138 |
| 7 | Pavagada ... | 2,838 | 4,753 | 4,830 | 7,668 | 4,636 | 4,781 | 2,887 |
| 8 | Kunigal ... | 7,880 | 20,621 | 18,595 | 26,475 | 16,153 | 15,629 | 10,846 |
| 9 | Kortagere ... | 1,661 | 4,425 | 4,900 | 6,561 | 4,509 | 4,326 | 2,235 |
| 10 | Turvekere ... | —518 | 6,130 | 6,920 | 6,402 | 7,312 | 6,597 | —195 |
| | Total ... | 37,231 | 2,18,700 | 2,24,340 | 2,61,571 | 1,98,364 | 2,08,914 | 52,657 |

APPENDIX XVI—*contd.*

## Revenue and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1937-38.

### MYSORE DISTRICT.

| Sl. No. | Name of Municipality | Opening Balance on the 1st July 1936 | Receipts during | | Total for 193-738 | Expenditure during | | Closing Balance on the 30th June 1938 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1936-37 | 1937-38 | | 1936-37 | 1937-38 | |
| | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1 | Mysore City ... | 18,739 | 14,83,284 | 9,87,169 | 10,05,908 | 14,87,698 | 9,10,425 | 95,483 |
| 2 | Seringapatam ... | 2,506 | 37,480 | 26,856 | 29,362 | 35,439 | 28,959 | 403 |
| 3 | Malvalli ... | 215 | 16,027 | 18,146 | 18,361 | 17,278 | 16,449 | 1,912 |
| 4 | Chamarajnagar | 4,910 | 37,436 | 49,934 | 54,844 | 35,273 | 44,432 | 10,412 |
| 5 | Hunsur ... | 2,282 | 15,433 | 16,239 | 18,521 | 15,371 | 16,987 | 1,535 |
| 6 | Nanjangud ... | 3,819 | 43,677 | 38,333 | 42,152 | 43,373 | 33,937 | 8,215 |
| 7 | Mandya ... | 16,244 | 33,403 | 62, 764 | 79,008 | 35,339 | 67,548 | 11,460 |
| 8 | Gundlupet ... | 4,515 | 11,301 | 12,492 | 17,007 | 10,055 | 12,788 | 4,219 |
| 9 | Nagamangala ... | 902 | 4,270 | 7,756 | 8,658 | 7,659 | 8,186 | 472 |
| 10 | Periyapatna ... | 1,974 | 7,187 | 5,605 | 7,579 | 6,106 | 4,815 | 2,764 |
| 11 | Krishnarajpete | 873 | 7,186 | 4,002 | 4,875 | 7,424 | 4,496 | 379 |
| 12 | Mugur ... | 1,700 | 3,764 | 3,231 | 4,931 | 3,090 | 4,172 | 759 |
| 13 | Saligrama ... | 2,350 | 4,812 | 5,529 | 7,879 | 4,213 | 4,641 | 3,238 |
| 14 | Maddur ... | 923 | 6,089 | 6,799 | 7,727 | 6,411 | 6,939 | 794 |
| 15 | Bannur ... | 1,158 | 2,935 | 3,345 | 4,503 | 2,182 | 3,167 | 1,336 |
| 16 | T.-Narsipur ... | 1,427 | 3,707 | 3,495 | 5,372 | 3,103 | 3,373 | 1,993 |
| 17 | Mirle ... | 2,047 | 2,231 | 1,641 | 3,688 | 2,207 | 1,733 | 1,985 |
| 18 | Saragur ... | 1,775 | 3,013 | 3,362 | 5,137 | 2,387 | 3,406 | 1,731 |
| 19 | Yelandur ... | 332 | 2,658 | 3,976 | 4,308 | 2,945 | 2,954 | 1,354 |
| 20 | Ramasamudra ... | 1,202 | 2,210 | 2,179 | 3,381 | 1,721 | 2,460 | 921 |
| 21 | Melkote ... | 214 | 3,239 | 3,108 | 3,322 | 3,405 | 3,002 | 320 |
| 22 | Krishnaraja-nagar. | 1,639 | 11,678 | 24,058 | 25,697 | 13,377 | 23,613 | 2,084 |
| 23 | Agara Mamballi | 2,547 | 2,068 | 3,072 | 5,619 | 2,946 | 2,807 | 2,812 |
| 24 | Belakavadi ... | 1,257 | 2,417 | 4,459 | 5,716 | 2,798 | 2,794 | 2,922 |
| 25 | Heggaddevan-kote. | 718 | 1,715 | 1,878 | 2,596 | 1,712 | 2,087 | 509 |
| 26 | Talakad ... | 1,776 | 2,202 | 1,327 | 3,103 | 2,129 | 2,846 | 257 |
| 27 | French-Rocks ... | 2,141 | 10,299 | 10,116 | 12,257 | 9,036 | 10,526 | 1,731 |
| | Total ... | 80,190 | 17,61,721 | 13,11,321 | 13,91,511 | 17,54,677 | 12,29,541 | 1,61,970 |

APPENDIX XVI—*contd.*

## Statement showing the receipt and expenditure of the several Municipalities in the Hassan District for the year 1937-38.

### HASSAN DISTRICT.

| Sl. No. | Name of Municipality | Opening Balance on the 1st July 1938 | Receipts during | | Total of 1937-38 | Expenditure during | | Closing Balance on the 30th June 1938 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1936-37 | 1937-38 | | Present year 1936-37 | Past year 1937-38 | |
| | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1 | Hassan ... | 6,973 | 62,195 | 68,878 | 76,851 | 60,546 | 62,628 | 14,223 |
| 2 | Alur ... | 1,709 | 9,107 | 7,971 | 9,680 | 8,774 | 7,856 | 2,124 |
| 3 | Saklespur ... | 26,854 | 21,958 | 25,100 | 51,954 | 20,053 | 25,509 | 26,445 |
| 4 | Belur ... | 1,449 | 6,028 | 7,118 | 8,567 | 8,543 | 6,811 | 1,756 |
| 5 | Arsikere ... | 17,710 | 30,693 | 31,471 | 49,181 | 18,654 | 27,522 | 21,659 |
| 6 | Banavar ... | 892 | 6,084 | 6,240 | 7,132 | 6,514 | 5,953 | 1,179 |
| 7 | Harnahalli ... | 484 | 1,715 | 1,615 | 2,099 | 1,743 | 1,315 | 784 |
| 8 | Channaraya-patna. | 5,258 | 16,544 | 12,145 | 17,403 | 11,714 | 13,083 | 4,320 |
| 9 | Sravanabelgola. | 2,399 | 6,822 | 6,107 | 8,506 | 6,094 | 7,745 | 761 |
| 10 | Hole-Narsipur... | 129 | 74,059 | 30,698 | 30,827 | 79,955 | 29,477 | 1,350 |
| 11 | Arkalgud ... | 2,516 | 13,948 | 8,450 | 10,966 | 11,911 | 7,416 | 3,550 |
| 12 | Konanur ... | 2,554 | 8,139 | 7,400 | 9,954 | 7,013 | 9,025 | 929 |
| | Total ... | 68,927 | 2,57,292 | 2,14,193 | 2,83,120 | 2,41,514 | 2,04,040 | 79,080 |

### SHIMOGA DISTRICT.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Shimoga ... | 9,615 | 99,496 | 90,605 | 1,00,220 | 93,345 | 91,151 | 9,069 |
| 2 | Sagar ... | 4,959 | 33,571 | 39,380 | 44,339 | 37,073 | 34,570 | 9,769 |
| 3 | Shikarpur ... | 581 | 10,093 | 10,390 | 10,971 | 10,255 | 10,184 | 787 |
| 4 | Bhadravathi ... | 370 | 14,593 | 29,389 | 29,759 | 15,967 | 28,246 | 1,513 |
| 5 | Chennagiri ... | 1,440 | 5,068 | 6,405 | 7,845 | 3,970 | 5,928 | 1,917 |
| 6 | Honnali ... | 629 | 5,532 | 8,859 | 9,488 | 6,407 | 7,552 | 1,936 |
| 7 | Nyamati ... | 2,454 | 5,579 | 6,083 | 8,537 | 5,701 | 5,562 | 2,975 |
| 8 | Shiralkoppa ... | 1,800 | 6,999 | 9,277 | 11,077 | 6,466 | 5,938 | 5,139 |
| 9 | Sorab ... | ... | 3,898 | 5,022 | 5,022 | 4,013 | 4,657 | 365 |
| 10 | Hosnagar ... | 1,425 | 3,302 | 2,752 | 4,177 | 3,673 | 3,353 | 824 |
| 11 | Tirthahalli ... | 366 | 9,429 | 11,430 | 11,796 | 9,715 | 10,642 | 1,154 |
| 12 | Kumsi ... | 901 | 1,995 | 2,589 | 3,490 | 1,158 | 2,686 | 804 |
| | Total ... | 24,540 | 1,99,555 | 2,22,181 | 2,46,721 | 1,97,743 | 2,10,469 | 36,252 |

APPENDIX XVI—*concld.*

## Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Several Municipalities in the Kadur District during 1937-38.

### KADUR DISTRICT.

| Sl. No. | Name of Municipality | Opening Balance on 1st July 1937 | Receipts during | | Total for 1937-38 | Expenditure during | | Closing Balance on the 30th June 1938 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1936-37 | 1937-38 | | Present year 1936-37 | Past year 1937-38 | |
| | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1 | Chikmagalur ... | 11,765 | 57,165 | 72,536 | 34,301 | 69,142 | 67,739 | 16,562 |
| 2 | Tarikere ... | 1,131 | 19,105 | 39,336 | 40,467 | 30,474 | 36,972 | 3,495 |
| 3 | Birur ... | 6,037 30 | 9,570 | 8,815 | 14,865 | 12,569 | 12,731 | 1,934 |
| 4 | Kadur ... | 4,151 | 10,601 | 14,368 | 18,519 | 10,481 | 15,114 | 3,405 |
| 5 | Narasimharaj-pura. | 564 | 5,080 | 6,542 | 7,106 | 5,087 | 6,511 | 595 |
| 6 | Koppa ... | 2,994 | 7,250 | 9,502 | 12,496 | 6,837 | 7,522 | 4,974 |
| 7 | Sringeri ... | 5,062 243 | 5,828 | 5,929 | 11,234 | 6,647 | 6,885 | 4,106 243 |
| 8 | Mudgere ... | 2,814 | 6,898 | 6,880 | 9,694 | 7,199 | 7,478 | 2,216 |
| 9 | Ajjampura ... | 1,4 41 | 4,264 | 6,967 | 8,408 | 4,249 | 6,481 | 1,927 |
| | Total ... | 36,215 | 1,25,761 | 1,70,875 | 2,07090, | 1,52,685 | 1,67,633 | 39,457 |

### CHITALDRUG DISTRICT.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Chitaldrug ... | 7,382 | 54,255 | 45,857 | 53,239 | 61,505 | 49,478 | 3,761 |
| 2 | Davangere ... | 11,988 | 1,79,789 | 1,94,293 | 2,06,281 | 1,93,833 | 1,91,632 | 14,649 |
| 3 | Harihar ... | 392 | 15,554 | 18,785 | 19,177 | 16,290 | 18,236 | 914 |
| 4 | Challakere ... | 8,826 | 21,267 | 15,121 | 23,947 | 18,297 | 21,134 | 2,813 |
| 5 | Hiriyur ... | 4,299 | 8,647 | 7,687 | 11,986 | 6,910 | 4,941 | 7,045 |
| 6 | Hosdurga ... | 4,108 | 9,027 | 9,741 | 13,849 | 9,249 | 10,992 | 2,857 |
| 7 | Holalkere ... | 1,528 | 4,183 | 4,445 | 5,973 | 5,008 | 4,297 | 1,676 |
| 8 | Jagalur ... | 2,212 | 10,323 | 16,311 | 18,523 | 9,179 | 16,416 | 2,107 |
| 9 | Molakalmuru ... | 3,431 | 7,264 | 5,673 | 9,104 | 4,649 | 4,988 | 4,116 |
| 10 | Naikanhatti .. | 640 | 2,217 | 2,914 | 3,554 | 2,113 | 2,016 | 1,538 |
| 11 | Mayakonda ... | 1,722 | 1,957 | 2,094 | 3,816 | 1,397 | 1,737 | 2,079 |
| | Total ... | 46,528 | 3,14,483 | 3,22,921 | 3,69,449 | 3,28,430 | 3,25,894 | 43,555 |

## APPENDIX XVII.

### Statement of Rainfall in the Mysore State for the year 1937-38.

| Month | July 1937 | August 1937 | September 1937 | October 1937 | November 1937 | December 1937 | January 1938 | February 1938 | March 1938 | April 1938 | May 1938 | June 1938 | Total for the year | Total for the past year | Average for the past five years |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mysore State | 7·46 | 2·69 | 4·82 | 5·78 | 1·10 | 0·38 | 0·00 | 0·17 | 0·56 | 1·45 | 1·92 | 4·72 | 31·05 | 34·44 | 39·60 |

## APPENDIX XVIII.

### Statement of Prices of Staple Food Grains in the Mysore State during the year 1937-38.

Quantity in seers and chataks (1/16th of a seer).

| Articles | During June 1937 | | During June 1938 | | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Seers | Chataks | Seers | Chataks | |
| 1. Wheat ... ... | 6 | 10 | 7 | 2 | |
| 2. Rice (best sort) ... ... | 7 | ... | 6 | 10 | |
| 3. Rice (common sort) ... | 8 | 10 | 9 | 1 | |
| 4. Cholam ... ... | 15 | 6 | 14 | 13 | |
| 5. Ragi ... ... | 21 | 6 | 18 | ... | |

# APPENDIX XIX.

## Statement of Expenditure for 1937-38 in the Public Works Department.

| Fund, Major, Finance and Service Head | State Funds | | | Local Funds | | | Tota works a repair |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Original works | Repairs | Total | Original works | Repairs | Total | |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 2. Forest ... | 2,607 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| Establishment ... | ... | 450 | 3,057 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 12. General Administration. | | | 6,63,797 | | | | |
| 23. Irrigation—Major ... | 6,63,797 | ... | | ... | 3,21,810 | 3,21,810 | ... |
| Do Minor ... | 43,505 | ... | 43,505 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Restoration of Minor Tanks. | 1,02,618 | 1,97,262 | 2,99,884 | ... | 1,19,253 | 1,19,253 | ... |
| Establishment ... | 1,14,747 | ... | 1,14,747 | ... | 64,635 | 64,685 | ... |
| Tools and Plant ... | 4,034 | ... | 4,034 | .. | 1,842 | 1,842 | ... |
| Suspense ... | 2,458 | ... | 2,458 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 9,31,159 | 1,97,266 | 11,28,425 | ... | 5,07,590 | 5,07,590 | 16,36,01 |
| 24. Civil Works— | | | | | | | |
| Civil Buildings ... | 7,38,118 | 1,34,775 | 8,72,893 | 2,10,732 | 15,447 | 2,26,119 | ... |
| Miscellaneous Public Improvements ... | 16,233 | 878 | 17,111 | 2,005 | 16,212 | 18,217 | ... |
| Loss on stock ... | ... | 120 | 120 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Travellers' Bungalows... | 9,775 | 10,183 | 19,958 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Hill Stations ... | ... | 10,397 | 10,397 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Establishment ... | ... | 1,48,351 | 1,48,351 | 22,513 | ... | 22,573 | ... |
| Tools and Plant ... | ... | 1,338 | 1,338 | 807 | ... | 807 | ... |
| Suspense ... | ... | —5,622 | —5,622 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Deduct Contribution ... | 2,131 | 4,286 | 6,417 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total 24 C works ... | 7,61,995 | 2,96,134 | 10,58,129 | 2,36,057 | 31,659 | 2,67,716 | 13,25,845 |
| 24 A. Communications— | | | | | | | |
| (1) Roads ... ... | 2,05,273 | 11,07,998 | 13,13,271 | 1,96,186 | 5,31,015 | 7,27,201 | ... |
| (2) Bridges ... ... | 33,037 | 13,651 | 96,688 | ... | 6,886 | 6,886 | ... |
| (3) Other charges ... | ... | ... | ... | 20,391 | 24,631 | 45,022 | ... |
| (4) Collecting charges formation license fees. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (5) Establishment ... | ... | 3,17,686 | 3,17,686 | 1,31,978 | ... | 1,31,978 | ... |
| (5) Tools and Plant ... | ... | 44,124 | 44,124 | 3,152 | .. | 3,152 | ... |
| Deduct contribution ... | 15,848 | ... | 15,848 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 24 A. Communication ... | 2,72,462 | 14,83,459 | 17,55,921 | 3,51,707 | 5,62,532 | 9,14,239 | 26,70,160 |

APPENDIX XIX—*contd.*

| Fund, Major, Finance and Service Heads | State Funds | | | Local Funds | | | Total works and repairs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Original works | Repairs | Total | Original works | Repairs | Total | |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 26. Education— | | | | | | | |
| Buildings ... | 1,20,352 | 20,546 | 1,40,898 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Establishment ... | 24,457 | ... | 24,457 | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| Tools and Plant ... | 554 | ... | 554 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 1,45,363 | 20,546 | 1,65,909 | ... | ... | ... | 1,65,909 |
| 27. Agriculture— | | | | | | | |
| Establishment ... | 19,973 | ... | 19,973 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tools and Plant ... | 3,453 | ... | 3,453 | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 23,426 | ... | 23,426 | ... | .. | ... | 23,426 |
| 30. Grants— | | | | | | | |
| Improvements to water supply in towns. | 1,375 | ... | 1,375 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Improvements to towns and minor Municipalities. | 3,922 | ... | 3,922 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Improvements to Bangalore City Municipality. | 820 | ... | 820 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 6,117 | ... | 6,117 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 31. Army— | | | | | | | |
| Military Works ... | 31,683 | 23,922 | 50,605 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Establishment ... | 11,555 | ... | 11,555 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tools and Plant ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 43,253 | 23,922 | 67,175 | ... | ... | ... | 67,175 |
| 38. Krishnaraj Sagar Works ... | 9,66,863 | ... | 9,66,866 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Establishment ... | 83,051 | ... | 83,051 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tools and Plant ... | 3,415 | ... | 3,415 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 10,52,829 | ... | 10,52,829 | ... | ... | ... | 10,52,829 |
| XXV. K. R. S. Revenue Accounts. ... | ... | | | | | | |
| Establishment ... | ... | 1,72,715 | 1,72,715 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tools and Plant ... | ... | 1,50,158 | 1,50,158 | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| Total ... | ... | 3,22,873 | 3,22,873 | ... | ... | ... | ... |

## APPENDIX XIX—*concld.*

| Fund, Major, Finance and Service Heads | State Funds | | | Local Funds | | | Total works and repairs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Original works | Repairs | Total | Original works | Repairs | Total | |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 39. Industrial Works— | 42,118 | ... | 42,118 | ... | ... | ... | |
| Deduct receipts on Capital Account. | 3,010 | ... | 3,010 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Establishment ... | 1,186 | ... | 1,186 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tools and Plant ... | 359 | ... | 379 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 40,673 | ... | 40,673 | ... | ... | ... | 40,673 |
| 38A. Marconahalli ... | 5,86,004 | .. | 5,86,004 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Works Outlay— | | | | | | | |
| XXX. Sri Chamaraj Sagar Works— | | | | | | | |
| Revenue accounts ... | ... | 4,95,048 | 4,95,048 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Depreciation ... | .. | 1,05,662 | 1,05,662 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Establishment ... | ... | 53,641 | 53,641 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tools and Plant ... | ... | 839 | 839 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | ... | 6,55,190 | 6,55,190 | ... | ... | ... | 6,55,190 |
| Contribution Works— Buildings ... ... | 3,65,162 | 13,413 | 3,78,515 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Communications ... | ... | 21,587 | 21,587 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Miscellaneous Public Improvements ... | 71,199 | ... | 71,199 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Irrigation Works ... | 1,14,614 | 14,125 | 1,28,739 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Establishment ... | 9,660 | ... | 9,660 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tools and Plant ... | 855 | .. | 855 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 5,61,490 | 49,125 | 6,10,615 | ... | ... | ... | 6,10,615 |
| Expenditure on Works incurred by the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering under the control of the Director of Public Health.— | ... | ... | | | | | |
| 30. Grants for Public Improvements.— | | | | | | | |
| Improvements to water supply in Towns. | 1,52,622 | ... | 1,52,622 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Improvements to Towns and Minor Municipalities. | 33,884 | ... | 33,884 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 1,86,506 | ... | 1,86,506 | ... | ... | ... | 1,86,506 |

# APPENDIX XX.

## Agricultural Stock * in the Mysore State during the year 1937-38.

| District | Year | Cattle | | | Buffaloes | | | Sheep | Goats | Horses and ponies | Young stock |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Bullocks | Cows | Young stock | Male | Female | Young stock | | | | |
| Bangalore ... | 1937-38 | 1,45,273 | 2,89,672 | 1,93,264 | 5,124 | 60,938 | 41,460 | 2,80,012 | 2,42,575 | 3,289 | 755 |
| Kolar ... | | 1,54,090 | 1,70,772 | 1,52,171 | 8,256 | 57,236 | 45,617 | 4,72,722 | 2,38,082 | 1,378 | 445 |
| Tumkur ... | | 1,84,652 | 2,02,153 | 1,61,918 | 10,824 | 50,828 | 40,928 | 6,23,663 | 2,77,298 | 1,738 | 681 |
| Mysore ... | | 2,88,869 | 3,76,446 | 2,33,328 | 7,876 | 1,05,778 | 64,918 | 5,65,322 | 3,13,694 | 1,843 | 715 |
| Hassan ... | | 1,70,883 | 1,92,308 | 1,43,290 | 4,846 | 51,599 | 34,252 | 2,34,006 | 1,02,662 | 1,274 | 360 |
| Shimoga .. | | 1,66,172 | 1,38,653 | 1,47,188 | 15,154 | 66,410 | 49,104 | 31,135 | 38,822 | 714 | 636 |
| Kadur ... | | 1,06,518 | 91,237 | 87,534 | 7,644 | 31,579 | 22,082 | 68,184 | 32,562 | 436 | 267 |
| Chitaldrug ... | | 1,61,754 | 1,09,605 | 1,08,766 | 9,519 | 83,794 | 67,576 | 3,20,315 | 1,57,230 | 1,826 | 812 |
| Total ... | | 13,88,211 | 15,70,852 | 12,27,409 | 69,243 | 5,08,162 | 36,59,137 | 25,95,359 | 14,02,925 | 12,488 | 4,671 |

| | | Mules and donkeys | Camels | Ploughs | | Carts | Sugar-cane Crushers | | Oil engines with pumps for irrigation purposes | Electric pumps for tube wells | Tractors |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Wooden | Iron | | Worked by power | Worked by bullocks | | | |
| Bangalore ... | 1937-38 | 10,271 | 2 | 1,12,491 | 8,761 | 39,342 | 84 | 1,019 | 21 | 185 | 11 |
| Kolar ... | | 8,279 | ... | 96,540 | 2,178 | 33,781 | 3 | 1,366 | 15 | 77 | 3 |
| Tumkur ... | | 8,103 | ... | 1,15,727 | 836 | 31,976 | 19 | 401 | 21 | 15 | 22 |
| Mysore ... | | 7,466 | 21 | 2,05,353 | 3,988 | 67,991 | 40 | 975 | 20 | 12 | 9 |
| Hassan ... | | 2,078 | ... | 99,621 | 731 | 20,729 | 2 | 419 | 6 | ... | 8 |
| Shimoga ... | | 628 | ... | 71,142 | 2,091 | 32,492 | 6 | 2,025 | 14 | 4 | 2 |
| Kadur ... | | 1,209 | ... | 49,599 | 809 | 13,386 | 18 | 142 | 17 | 2 | 6 |
| Chitaldrug ... | | 4,781 | 3 | 71,862 | 3,622 | 27,707 | 8 | 472 | 44 | ... | 1 |
| Total ... | | 43,523 | 26 | 8,22,335 | 23,016 | 2,67,404 | 180 | 6,819 | 158 | 295 | 62 |

* Adopted from the figures of the quinquennial census of 1935.

## APPENDIX XXI.

**Statement showing the number of Excise shops and Revenue of the Mysore State during the year 1937-38.**

| Name of State | Year | Country spirits (Arrack) | | Opium | | Ganja | | Toddy (Date and Bagani) | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number of shops | Revenue | Number of shops | Revenue | Number of shops | Revenue | Number of shops | Revenue | Number of shops | Revenue |
| | | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. |
| Mysore State ... | 1936-37 | 582 | 16,93,499 | 89 | 64,510 | 256 | 3,95,441 | 2,322 | 31,30,659 | 3,199 | 52,84,109 |
| | 1937-38 | 536 | 16,24,582 | 89 | 68,052 | 260 | 4,24,452 | 2,314 | 32,30,993 | 3,199 | 53,48,079 |

# APPENDIX XXII.

## A—Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Mysore State for the year 1937-38.

| Nature of Demand | Budget Estimates | | Actual Receipts | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1936-37 | 1937-38 | 1936-37 | 1937-38 |
| RECEIPTS. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Cash balance at the commencement of the year. | 96,29,000 | 1,01,72,000 | 1,54,10,565 | 1,11,63,821 |
| A. Land Revenue— | | | | |
| 1. Assessment on lands ... | 1,09,15,000 | 1,08,85,000 | 1,12,99,316 | 1,03,58,009 |
| 2. Quit-rent of Minor Inam villages including Kahyamgutta. | 5,25,000 | 5,28,000 | 5,58,277 | 5,11,434 |
| 3. Miscellaneous ... | 10,58,400 | 12,40,000 | 16,12,984 | 14,78,040 |
| Deduct—Refunds, etc. .. ... | *3,87,400* | *3,92,000* | *4,04,723* | *4,21,265* |
| Total ... | 1,21,11,000 | 1,22,61,000 | 1,30,65,954 | 1,19,26,218 |
| A 1. Mining Royalty and Leases— | | | | |
| 1. Royalty on Gold ... ... | 25,50,000 | 28,11,000 | 28,45,666 | 25,57,090 |
| 2. Other Leases ... ... | 63,000 | 32,000 | 43,373 | 42,310 |
| 3. Profits on working Chrome Mines ... | 50,000 | 30,000 | 1,60,995 | 12,426 |
| Deduct—Refunds ... ... | *1,000* | *1,000* | *996* | *848* |
| Total ... | 26,62,000 | 28,72,000 | 30,49,038 | 26,10,978 |
| B. Forest Revenue— | | | | |
| 1. Sandal Oil (Net Receipts) ... | 10,87,000 | 12,59,000 | 14,96,461 | 9,63,635 |
| 2. Timber and other produce removed by Government and Private Agency. | 13,36,000 | 12,73,000 | 16,77,881 | 16,61,162 |
| 3. The Wood Preservation Plant ... | 35,000 | 30,000 | 30,040 | 1,51,161 |
| 4. Miscellaneous ... ... | 38,000 | 38,000 | 56,010 | 58,671 |
| Deduct—Refunds ... ... | *1,000* | *1,000* | *3,138* | *1,757* |
| Total ... | 24,95,000 | 26,99,000 | 32,57,254 | 28,32,872 |
| C. Excise Revenue— | | | | |
| 1. Arrack ... ... | 15,00,000 | 13,50,000 | 15,86,485 | 14,83,283 |
| 2. Toddy ... ... | 27,85,000 | 28,74,000 | 28,12,009 | 29,01,536 |
| 3. Ganja and Majum ... ... | 3,74,000 | 3,64,000 | 3,70,560 | 3,98,300 |
| 4. Opium ... .. | 67,000 | 63,000 | 64,404 | 72,516 |
| 5. Other Receipts ... ... | 1,40,500 | 1,14,000 | 1,15,578 | 1,36,480 |
| Deduct—Refunds .. ... | *53,500* | *53,000* | *83,291* | *44,764* |
| Total ... | 48,13,000 | 47,12,000 | 48,65,745 | 49,47,351 |
| D. Stamp Revenue— | | | | |
| 1. General Stamps ... ... | 6,57,000 | 6,98,000 | 7,15,257 | 7,06,404 |
| 2. Court Fee Stamps ... .. | 12,70,000 | 12,41,000 | 12,10,812 | 11,45,397 |
| 3. Stamped Papers for Copies ... ... | 87,000 | 96,000 | 90,650 | 79,330 |
| 4. Entertainment-Tax Stamps ... | 19,500 | 14,000 | 15,981 | 18,355 |
| 5. Duty on impressing unstamped and insufficiently stamped documents. | 40,000 | 40,000 | 51,373 | 61,060 |

## APPENDIX XXII—*contd.*

| Nature of Demand | Budget Estimates | | Actual Receipts | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1936-37 | 1937-38 | 1936-37 | 1937-38 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 6. Fines, penalties and Miscellaneous ... | 17,000 | 16,000 | 16,028 | 11,820 |
| 7. Deduct—Refunds ... ... | *1,08,000* | *1,07,000* | *1,12,535* | *98,911* |
| 8. Do Refunds of Entertainment Tax Stamps. | *17,500* | *13,000* | *13,601* | *14,430* |
| Total ... | 19,65,000 | 19,85,000 | 19,73,965 | 19,09,025 |
| D1. Income-tax— | | | | |
| 1. Income-tax ... ... | 19,83,000 | 21,32,000 | 20,45,603 | 22,79,479 |
| 2. Super-tax ... ... | 8,86,000 | 9,84,000 | 9,14,872 | 10,10,015 |
| 3. Deduct—Refunds ... ... | *3,99,000* | *3,66,000* | *7,27,635* | *2,96,907* |
| Total ... | 24,70,000 | 27,50,000 | 22,32,840 | 29,92,587 |
| E. Law and Justice— | | | | |
| 1 Sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property. | 3,200 | 3,000 | 3,815 | 4,964 |
| 2. Recoveries on account of pauper suits... | 7,500 | 9,000 | 15,214 | 9,043 |
| 3. Fees, fines and forfeitures ... | 65,300 | 73,000 | 73,898 | 66,298 |
| 4. Miscellaneous ... ... | 4,000 | 4,000 | 4,298 | 5,507 |
| 5. Deduct—Refunds ... ... | *20,000* | *22,000* | *35,865* | *35,217* |
| Total ... | 60,000 | 67,000 | 61,360 | 50,595 |
| F. Miscellaneous Taxes and other Receipts— | | | | |
| 1. Miscellaneous Taxes ... ... | 10,06,000 | 13,38,000 | 10,67,422 | 16,18,769 |
| 2. Registration ... ... | 2,82,000 | 2,99,000 | 2,99,219 | 2,96,256 |
| 3. Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments. | 22,000 | 20,000 | 22,558 | 26,997 |
| 4. Pensions and Allowances ... ... | 78,000 | 79,000 | 81,988 | 98,258 |
| 5. Stationery and Printing ... ... | 26,000 | 26,000 | 25,210 | 34,416 |
| 6. Miscellaneous ... ... | 2,56,000 | 1,75,000 | 1,63,492 | 2,36,237 |
| 7. Jails ... ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 812 | 575 |
| 8. Police ... ... | 14,000 | 14,000 | 15,746 | 45,113 |
| 9. Medical ... ... | 76,000 | 82,000 | 83,332 | 96,166 |
| 10. Public Health ... ... | 6,000 | 6,000 | 14,555 | 15,054 |
| 11. Education ... .. | 2,40,000 | 2,44,000 | 2,59,088 | 2,69,237 |
| 12. Army .. ... | 14,000 | 14,000 | 28,872 | 25,363 |
| Total ... | 20,21,000 | 22,98,000 | 20,62,294 | 27,62,441 |
| G. Miscellaneous— | | | | |
| 1. Surplus Revenue of Assigned Tract .. | 3,50,000 | 1,87,000 | 2,45,137 | 2,12,424 |
| 2. Interest— | | | | |
| (i) Interest on Loans and Advances... | 3,28,600 | 1,71,100 | 3,38,757 | 2,84,226 |
| (ii) Interest on Arrears of Revenue ... | 50,900 | 63,300 | 78,883 | 63,226 |
| (iii) Interest on Investments ... | 19,77,500 | 16,64,600 | 18,65,643 | 16,93,079 |
| (iv) Interest on S. A. Railway Capital... | 26,000 | 26,000 | 29,367 | 23,345 |
| (v) Deduct—Refunds ... ... | *1,000* | *1,000* | *472* | *2,097* |
| Total (2) ... | 23,82,000 | 19,24,000 | 23,12,178 | 20,61,779 |

APPENDIX XXII—*contd.*

| Nature of Demand | Budget Estimates | | Actual Receipts | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1936-37 | 1937-38 | 1936-37 | 1937-38 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 3. Civil Works ... ... | 1,05,000 | 1,95,000 | 2,18,158 | 2,95,830 |
| 5. Agriculture ... ... | 44,000 | 29,000 | 35,858 | 52,858 |
| 6. Industries and Commerce ... ... | 16,000 | 19,000 | 24,869 | 23,694 |
| Total (G) ... | 28,97,000 | 23,54,000 | 28,36,200 | 26,56,585 |
| General Commercial Service— | | | | |
| 1. Railways (Revenue Account) ... | 18,67,000 | 18,45,000 | 18,40,702 | 18,85,926 |
| 2. Krishnarajasagara Hydro-Electric and Irrigation Works (Net Receipts). | 41,19,000 | 43,67,000 | 42,16,738 | 44,92,404 |
| 3. Iron and Steel Works and Cement Plant—Profits ... ... | ... | ... | ..... | ... |
| 4. Kolar Gold Fields Water Works ... | 1,23,000 | 1,49,000 | 1,40,388 | 1,46,544 |
| 5. Industrial Works (Net Profits) ... | 56,000 | 80,000 | 55,866 | 97,259 |
| 6. Chamaraj Sagar and Water Works (Net Receipts). | 2,13,000 | 2,04,000 | 3,66,908 | 2,43,617 |
| Total ... | 63,78,000 | 66,45,000 | 66,20,602 | 68,65,750 |
| Total Service Head Receipts ... | 3,78,72,000 | 3,86,43,000 | 4,00,25,252 | 3,95,54,402 |
| Acreage contribution from Irwin Canal Area ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,34,020 |
| Contribution by District Boards or Railway Companies, for construction of Railways. | 2,000 | ... | —2,712 | 1,449 |
| Commutation of Pensions ... | 92,000 | 1,04,600 | 95,817 | 1,05,359 |
| H. Debt Heads (Net)— | | | | |
| 1. Investment Account ... ... | ... | 9,89,000 | ..... | ... |
| 2. Debt ... ... | ... | ... | 1,89,194 | 22,12,400 |
| 3. Unfunded Debt— | | | | |
| (a) Insurance and Provident Funds ... | 17,00,000 | 19,31,700 | 22,11,371 | 36,45,788 |
| (b) Savings Bank Deposits ... | 7,39,000 | ... | ..... | ... |
| (c) Endowment and Other Accounts... | 1,75,000 | 1,55,300 | 2,88,115 | 1,91,781 |
| 4. Reserve Funds ... ... | 26,52,500 | 33,81,600 | 38,67,585 | 45,48,375 |
| 5. Local and Other Funds ... ... | 48,000 | ... | 31,99,086 | 3,63,581 |
| 6. Deposits ... ... | 1,63,000 | 55,400 | 3,79,559 | 4,64,760 |
| 7. Advances ... ... | 5,66,800 | 93,700 | ..... | ... |
| 8. Suspense Accounts ... ... | 59,700 | 50,000 | 1,08,514 | 1,90,819 |
| 9. Departmental Balances ... ... | ... | ... | 1,305 | ... |
| 10. Loans ... ... | ... | ... | 17,01,895 | ... |
| 11. Remittances ... ... | ... | ... | 1,90,544 | 2,19,635 |
| 12. Miscellaneous ... ... | ... | ... | 34,563 | 530 |
| Total Debt Heads ... | 61,04,000 | 66,56,700 | 1,21,71,731 | 1,18,37,660 |
| Total Receipts of Service and Debt Heads ... | 4,40,70,000 | 4,54,04,300 | 5,22,90,088 | 5,18,32,899 |
| Grand Total including Opening Balance ... | 5,36,99,000 | 5,55,76,300 | 6,77,00,653 | 6,29,96,720 |

## APPENDIX XXII—*contd.*

| Nature of Demand | Budget Estimates | | Actual Expenditure | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1936-37 | 1937-38 | 1936-37 | 1937-38 |
| EXPENDITURE. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| A. Tribute.— | | | | |
| Subsidy to British Government ... | 24,50,000 | 24,50,000 | 24,50,000 | 19,11,000 |
| B. Revenue collection charges.— | | | | |
| 1. Land Revenue ... ... | 28,29,000 | 28,40,000 | 27,73,946 | 27,99,449 |
| 2. Forest ... ... | 11,94,000 | 11,98,000 | 12,70,328 | 12,79,105 |
| 3. Excise ... ... | 3,82,000 | 3,91,000 | 3,87,813 | 3,87,986 |
| 4. Income-tax ... ... | 68,000 | 69,000 | 66,813 | 68,795 |
| 5. Stamps ... ... | 53,000 | 56,000 | 54,304 | 55,260 |
| 6. Registration ... ... | 1,77,000 | 1,80,000 | 1,74,764 | 1,73,008 |
| Total ... | 47,03,000 | 47,34,000 | 47,27,968 | 47,63,603 |
| C. Administration.— | | | | |
| 1. Civil List ... ... | 23,00,000 | 23,00,000 | 23,00,000 | 23,00,000 |
| 2. General Administration ... | 13,56,000 | 13,51,000 | 15,70,187 | 14,03,817 |
| 3. Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments ... ... | 97,000 | 84,000 | 95,216 | 84,906 |
| 4. Stationery and Printing Departments... | 2,44,000 | 2,79,000 | 2,22,517 | 3,16,944 |
| 5. Miscellaneous ... ... | 1,17,000 | 1,06,000 | 4,36,052 | 3,24,442 |
| 6. Courts of Law ... ... | 11,46,000 | 11,74,000 | 11,59,607 | 11,54,459 |
| 7. Jails ... ... | 1,27,000 | 1,26,000 | 1,23,621 | 1,19,151 |
| 8. Police ... ... | 19,31,000 | 19,45,000 | 19,13,624 | 19,71,009 |
| 9. Army ... ... | 14,47,000 | 15,11,000 | 14,87,580 | 14,79,175 |
| Total ... | 87,65,000 | 88,76,000 | 93,08,404 | 91,53,903 |
| D. Public Instruction ... ... | 51,67,000 | 52,22,000 | 52,77,960 | 51,75,426 |
| E. Medical charges ... ... | 13,70,000 | 14,29,000 | 14,22,060 | 15,48,683 |
| F. Religious charges ... ... | 3,52,000 | 3,52,000 | 3,51,171 | 3,52,444 |
| G. Commercial services.— | | | | |
| 1. Railways and Tramways ... | 13,85,000 | 14,75,000 | 13,15,797 | 21,91,360 |
| 2. Krishnaraj Sagara Hydro-Electric and Irrigation Works ... | 30,19,000 | 34,40,000 | 18,76,320 | 32,27,340 |
| 2A. Irrigation works not charged to Revenue | ... | 4,00,000 | ... | 5,86,004 |
| 3. Industrial and other works ... | 6,46,000 | 841,000 | 3,93,975 | 1,90,878 |
| 4. Iron and Steel Works and Cement Plant ... ... | 10,000 | 50,000 | 1,84,540 | 8,16,677 |
| 5. Commutation of Pensions ... | 1,50,000 | 1,50,000 | 2,18,401 | 1,43,129 |
| Total ... | 52,10,000 | 63,56,000 | 39,89,033 | 71,55,388 |
| H. Public Works.— | | | | |
| 1. Irrigation Works ... ... | 11,09,000 | 11,49,000 | 11,96,506 | 12,43,701 |
| 2. Civil Works ... ... | 5,97,000 | 8,24,000 | 10,71,977 | 11,21,210 |
| 3. Communications ... ... | 4,00,000 | 4,00,000 | 5,31,530 | 4,00,000 |
| Total ... | 21,06,000 | 23,73,000 | 28,00,013 | 27,64,911 |

APPENDIX XXII--*contd.*

| Nature of Demand | Budget Estimates | | Actual Expenditure | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1936-37 | 1937-38 | 1936-37 | 1937-38 |
| | Rs | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| I. Pensions ... ... | 25,31,000 | 26,64,000 | 25,99,193 | 27,38,645 |
| J. Miscellaneous.— | | | | |
| 1. Supervision of Mines ... | 2,22,000 | 2,11,000 | 2,21,606 | 2,00,774 |
| 2. Sinking Fund .. ... | 18,78,000 | 18,78,000 | 18,78,000 | 18,78,000 |
| 3. Interest on Debt and other obligations. | 63,79,000 | 63,15,000 | 60,80,664 | 62,69,006 |
| 4. Public Health .. ... | 2,52,000 | 2,57,000 | 2,52,121 | 2,77,103 |
| 5. Agriculture ... ... | 10,09,000 | 10,57,000 | 9,90,165 | 10,82,955 |
| 6. Industries and Commerce ... | 1,61,000 | 1,67,000 | 1,55,424 | 1,54,865 |
| 7. Co-operative Societies ... | 1,34,000 | 1,34,000 | 1,27,231 | 1,36,554 |
| 8. Famine Relief ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 9. Grants for Public Improvements ... | 5,30,000 | 7,21,000 | 5,74,799 | 8,20,744 |
| 10. Miscellaneous Railway expenditure ... | 1,000 | 2,000 | 73 | 304 |
| 11. Miscellaneous Electrical expenditure ... | 24,000 | 24,000 | 23,521 | 8,908 |
| Special Reserve for Non-Recurring Expenditure | ... | ... | 9,00,000 | 5,00,000 |
| 12. Deduct—Expenditure met from Reserve and other Funds .. ... | *2,52,000* | *2,82,000* | *2,82,442* | *2,82,442* |
| Total ... | 1,03,08,000 | 104,84,000 | 1,09,21,162 | 1,10,46,771 |
| Total of Service and Capital Heads ... | 4,29,62,000 | 4,49,40,000 | 4,38,46,964 | 4,66,10,774 |
| K. Debt Heads.—Net.— | | | | |
| 1. Investment Account ... ... | 6,21,000 | ... | 1,06,83,894 | 58,33,358 |
| 2. Debt ... ... | 1,20,000 | 5,000 | ... | ... |
| 3. Unfunded Debt.— | | | | |
| (a) Insurance and Provident Funds ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (b) Savings Bank Deposits ... | ... | 2,05,000 | 18,90,841 | 12,54,255 |
| (c) Endowment and other accounts ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4. Reserve Funds ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 5. Local and other funds ... .. | ... | 87,500 | ... | ... |
| 6. Deposits ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 7. Advances ... ... | ... | ... | 1,15,133 | 3,37,965 |
| 8. Suspense Account ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 9. Departmental balances ... | 5,000 | ... | .. | 63,851 |
| 10. Loans ... ... | 3,89,300 | 3,96,800 | ... | 75,235 |
| 11. Remittances ... ... | 6,700 | 2,000 | ... | ... |
| 12. Miscellaneous ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total Debt Heads ... | 11,42,000 | 6,96,300 | 1,26,89,868 | 75,64,664 |
| Total Expenditure of Service and Debt Heads... | 4,41,04,000 | 4,56,36,300 | 5,65,36,832 | 5,41,75,438 |
| Cash balance at the close of the year ... | 95,95,000 | 99,40,000 | 1,11,63,821 | 88,21,282 |
| Grand Total including Closing Balance ... | 5,36,99,000 | 5,55,76,300 | 6,77,00,653 | 6,29,96,720 |

## B—Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance under principal heads of Revenue for 1937-38.

| Heads | Demand | | | Collections | Remissions | Closing balance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Arrears | Current | Total | | | |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1. Land Revenue— | | | | | | |
| 1. Assessment on lands ... ... ... | 11,14,900 | 1,06,37,776 | 1,17,52,676 | 1,01,56,369 | 1,75,497 | 14,20,810 |
| 2. Quit Rent ... ... ... | 1,42,435 | 5,51,948 | 6,94,383 | 5,25,114 | 3,277 | 1,65,992 |
| 3. Miscellaneous ... ... ... | 6,33,835 | 16,38,785 | 22,72,620 | 15,33,786 | 64,216 | 6,74,624 |
| Total ... | (*a*) 18,91,170* | 1,28,28,509 | 1,47,19,679 | *1,22,15,263 | 2,42,990 | 22,61,426 |
| 2. Forest— | | | | | | |
| 1. Sandal Oil ... ... ... | ... | 8,63,640 | 8,63,640 | 8,63,640 | ... | ... |
| 2. Timber, etc., removed by Government and Private Agency. | 3,15,965 | 16,50,684 | 19,66,649 | 16,59,800 | 23,583 | 2,83,266 |
| 3. The Wood Preservation Plant ... ... | 81,953 | 1,72,612 | 2,54,565 | 2,37,999 | 76 | 16,490 |
| 4. Miscellaneous ... ... ... | 4,123 | 52,735 | 56,858 | 55,423 | 48 | 1,387 |
| Total ... | 4,02,041 | 27,39,671 | 31,41,712 | *28,16,862 | 23,707 | 3,01,143 |
| 3. Excise Revenue— | | | | | | |
| 1. Arrack ... ... ... ... | 19,728 | 16,18,502 | 16,38,230 | 16,24,582 | 692 | 12,956 |
| 2. Toddy ... ... ... ... | 82,413 | 32,22,977 | 3,05,390 | 32,30,993 | 404 | 73,993 |
| 3. Ganja and Majum ... ... ... | 5,479 | 4,24,223 | 4,29,702 | 4,24,452 | 1,531 | 3,719 |
| 4. Opium ... ... ... | 2 | 71,994 | 71,996 | 71,992 | ... | 4 |
| 5. Other Receipts ... ... ... | 6,530 | 66,867 | 73,397 | 68,052 | 301 | 5,044 |
| Deduct—Refunds, etc. ... ... ... | ... | *43,472* | *43,472* | *43,472* | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 1,14,152 | 53,61,091 | 54,75,243 | *53,76,599 | 2,928 | 95,716 |

*According to departmental accounts.

(*a*) The difference of Rs. 75,437 between the closing balance for 1936-37 shown in the last year's report and the opening balance for 1937-38 is due to the inclusion of arrears in the Mysore District subsequently found to be due.

APPENDIX XXII—*concld.*

| Heads | Demand | | | Collections | Remissions | Closing balance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Arrears | Current | Total | | | |
| 4. Income-tax— | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1. Income-tax ... ... ... | 38,267 (*a*) | 21,91,989 | 22,38,256 | 21,98,912 (*b*) | 2,969 | 36,375 |
| 2. Super-tax ... ... ... | 1,194 | 10,22,972 | 10,24,166 | 10,23,886 | ... | 280 |
| Total ... | 39,461 | 32,22,961 | 32,62,422 | *32,22,798 | 2.969 | 36,655 |

*According to departmental accounts.

(*a*) Arrears at the end of 1936-37 stood at Rs. 45,557, but the same was reduced to Rs. 38,267 as a result of decision in appeal, revision, etc.
(*b*) Does not include an excess collection of Rs. 5,743.

## APPENDIX XXIII.

### Medical Relief in the Mysore State in the year 1937.

| Number of medical institutions | Number of patients treated | | Results on in-patients | | | | Expenditure | Daily average | | | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Out-door | In-door | Cured | Relieved | Discharged otherwise | Died | | In-patients | Out-patients | Total | |
| | | | | | | | Rs. | | | | |
| 291 | 52,71,437 | 53,254 | 39,720 | 6,819 | 3,752 | 2,963 | 18,73,180 | 2,291·68 | 26,256·91 | 28,548·59 | ... |

## APPENDIX XXIV.

### Vital Statistics of the Mysore State for the Calendar year 1937.

| Name | Estimated population as on 1st July 1937 | Births | | Increase | Decrease | Deaths | | Increase | Decrease | Ratio per 1,000 of population | | | | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Past year (1936) | Present year (1937) | | | Past year (1936) | Present year (1937) | | | Births | | Deaths | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Past year (1936) | Present year (1937) | Past year (1936) | Present year (1937) | |
| Mysore State* ... ... | 67,82,388 | 1,36,569 | 1,46,737 | 10,168 | ... | 96,278 | 1,02,118 | 5,840 | ... | 20·3 | 21·6 | 14·3 | 15·1 | ... |

* Excluding C. and M. Station, Bangalore.

APPENDIX

## Statement showing particulars of Educational Institutions

| Number of Institutions | | Institutions | Number on the rolls on 31st March | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Past year 1936-37 | Present year 1937-38 | | 1936-37 | 1937-38 |
| | | A. PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS. | | |
| | | (i) *Colleges.* | | |
| 4 | 4 | Colleges for men ... ... | 2,187 | 2,351 |
| 2 | 2 | Colleges for women ... ... | 120 | 150 |
| 4 | 4 | Colleges, Oriental, for men ... ... | 626 | 586 |
| 1 | 1 | College, Teaching ... ... | 39 | 43 |
| 1 | 1 | College, Engineering ... ... | 218 | 207 |
| 1 | 1 | College, Medical ... ... | 138 | 151 |
| 13 | 13 | Total ... | 3,328 | 3,488 |
| | | (ii) *Secondary Schools.* | | |
| 32 | 34 | High Schools for boys ... ... | 8,704 | 9,762 |
| 302 | 310 | Middle Schools for boys ... ... | 38,932 | 41,474 |
| 7 | 8 | High Schools for girls ... ... | 611 | 707 |
| 38 | 41 | Middle Schools for girls ... ... | 3,844 | 4,557 |
| ... | 6 | Others ... ... | ... | 98 |
| 379 | 399 | Total ... | 52,091 | 56,598 |
| | | (iii) *Upper Primary Schools.* | | |
| 292 | 306 | Upper Primary Schools for boys ... ... | 30,114 | 30,544 |
| 69 | 71 | Upper Primary Schools for girls ... | 8,662 | 8,887 |
| 361 | 377 | Total ... | 38,776 | 39,431 |
| | | (iv) *Lower Primary Schools.* | | |
| 5,576 | 5,613 | Lower Primary Schools for boys ... | 2,01,570 | 2,06,762 |
| 418 | 402 | Lower Primary Schools for girls ... | 24,753 | 24,683 |
| 5,994 | 6,015 | Total ... | 2,26,323 | 2,31,445 |
| | | (v) *Special Schools.* | | |
| 7 | 6 | Training Schools for Masters ... ... | 784 | 748 |
| 4 | 4 | Training Schools for Mistresses ... ... | 229 | 133 |
| 11 | 11 | Industrial Schools for men ... ... | 925 | 957 |
| 1 | 2 | Industrial Schools for women ... ... | 72 | 155 |
| 14 | 14 | Commercial Schools ... ... ... | 1,080 | 1,013 |
| 92 | 90 | Sanskrit Schools ... ... ... | 2,107 | 2,175 |
| 2 | 2 | Schools for Deaf and Blind ... ... | 92 | 87 |
| 1 | 1 | Engineering School ... ... | 277 | 276 |
| 4 | 4 | Agricultural Schools ... ... ... | 127 | 124 |
| 1 | 1 | Medical School ... ... ... | 249 | 250 |
| 6 | 6 | Nursery Schools, etc. ... ... ... | 172 | 148 |
| | | Practical Instruction Classes ... ... | ... | ... |
| 3 | 3 | Other Schools ... ... ... | 179 | 229 |
| 146 | 144 | Total ... | 6,293 | 6,295 |
| 6,893 | 6,948 | Total—Public Institutions and Direct Expenditure. | 3,26,811 | 3,37,257 |
| | | B. PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS. | | |
| 838 | 993 | Elementary ... ... ... | 12,885 | 15,640 |
| ... | ... | Total ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | Total Indirect Expenditure .. | ... | ... |
| 7,731 | 7,941 | Grand total of all Institutions and total Expenditure on Public Institutions. | 3,39,696 | 3,52,897 |

XXV.

**maintained in the Mysore State for the year 1937-38.**

| Average daily attendance in | | Expenditure | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1936-37 | 1937-38 | State Funds | Local Funds | Municipal Funds | Fees | All other sources | Total |
| | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1,961 | 2,081 | 6,53,066 | ... | ... | 1,81,775 | ... | 8,34,841 |
| 85 | 141 | | | | | | |
| 491 | 486 | 43,095 | 1,500 | ... | ... | 11,077 | 55,672 |
| 39 | 43 | Included under Colleges for Men and Women. | | | | | |
| 198 | 185 | | | | | | |
| 132 | 146 | | | | | | |
| 2,906 | 3,082 | 6,96,161 | 1,500 | ... | 1,81,775 | 11,077 | 8,90,513 |
| 8,120 | 9,064 | 3,06,177 | 8,116 | 11,711 | 1,75,143 | 42,289 | 5,43,436 |
| 32,507 | 35,202 | 6,85,692 | ... | ... | 21,073 | 68,822 | 7,75,587 |
| 540 | 628 | 60,118 | ... | ... | 5,947 | 12,307 | 78,372 |
| 3,874 | 3,964 | 94,926 | ... | ... | 4,947 | 39,217 | 1,39,090 |
| ... | 90 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 44,541 | 48,948 | 11,46,913 | 8,116 | 11,711 | 2,07,110 | 1,62,635 | 15,36,485 |
| 22,876 | 23,237 | Included under Lower Primary Schools. | | | | | |
| 6,767 | 7,182 | | | | | | |
| 29,643 | 30,419 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1,53,922 | 1,59,482 | 14,29,317 | 3,99,826 | 50,000 | 2,226 | 12,994 | 18,94,363 |
| 18,908 | 19,017 | 2,88,203 | 81,436 | 25,163 | 4,768 | 10,210 | 4,09,780 |
| 1,72,830 | 1,78,499 | 17,17,520 | 4,81,262 | 75,163 | 6,994 | 23,204 | 23,04,143 |
| 741 | 671 | 1,82,892 | ... | ... | 266 | ... | 1,83,158 |
| 191 | 120 | 46,558 | ... | ... | 33 | 2,587 | 49,178 |
| 775 | 782 | 96,035 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 96,035 |
| 70 | 149 | 600 | ... | ... | ... | 1,411 | 2,011 |
| 812 | 907 | 11,193 | ... | ... | 4,728 | 1,482 | 17,403 |
| 1,350 | 1,678 | 9,191 | ... | 250 | ... | ... | 9,441 |
| 84 | 75 | 7,183 | ... | ... | 245 | ... | 7,428 |
| 147 | 153 | 32,827 | ... | ... | 9,200 | ... | 42,027 |
| 118 | 108 | 16,677 | ... | ... | ... | 3,959 | 23,636 |
| 220 | 220 | Included under Colleges. | | | | | |
| 117 | 117 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | Included under Middle Schools. | | | | | |
| 153 | 186 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 5,213 | 5,166 | 4,06,156 | ... | 250 | 14,472 | 9,439 | 4,30,317 |
| 2,55,133 | 2,66,114 | 39,66,750 | 4,90,878 | 87,124 | 4,10,351 | 2,06,355 | 51,61,458 |
| ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| ... | ... | 13,21,719 | 66,600 | ... | 1,82,412 | 20,912 | 15,91,643 |
| 2,55,133 | 2,66,114 | 52,88,469 | 5,57,478 | 87,124 | 5,92,763 | 2,27,267 | 67,53,101 |

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